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OF A
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ENTITLED
A
BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR,
TO BE EDITED AND PRINTED BY
Furdoonjee Murzbanjee.

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The "BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR" will consist of Advertisements, Foreign and Domestic Intelligences, and Occurrences, from the English and Indian Newspapers; choice collection of Moral Lessons as well as the Writings on rational Subjects from the best English and Persian Books; the Ship's Arrivals and Departures, and all the approved Communications of Correspondents; the whole will be translated into Guzzerattee. *AESO*, Curiosities, Anecdotes, Poetry, and other amusing and edifying Miscellanies will occasionally appear in the English, Persian and Arabic; the most interesting Heads of Commercial Matters, including an extensive and accurate Price Current.

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શ્રી મુમબઇનાં શમાચાર
ગુજરાંતી ભાશા મધે
દર અઠવાડીઉ
શ્રી મુમબઇનાં ધરાજ અંગરે
જી રાજદુઆરની મોટી કરપાથી

કરેકુનજી મોબેદ મરજબાંનજી બના
બશે તથા છાપશે તેઇની વીગત *

શરવે ગુજરાતી વાંચનારા શેઠ લોકોની શેવામાં શેવક કરેકુનજી મોબેદ મરજબાંનજી મરજ અને જાહેર અને જાંણીતું કરે છેજે કે શેવકે ગુજરાતી ભાશા મધે અઠવાડીઆંનું (નીઉજપેપર) કેહલે અઠવાડીઆંનાં શમાચાર છાપવા ઠેડવેલ છે તે તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા જુલાઇ મહીનાની શંવત ૧૮૭૮ નાં આખાડ શુદી ૧૨ જે શોમવારને દંનથી પેહલું શી મુમબઇનાં શમાચારનું પતર પરેશમધેથી કિલજે છાપાનાં છમંતર મધેથી બાહેર પડશે * અને કિનથી શહેર અઠવાડીઆંનાં શોમવારે શી મુમબઇનાં શમાચાર છપાઇ આ કરશે * અને કિ અઠવાડીઆંનાં પતરનું નાં મશી મુમબઇનાં શમાચાર રાખેલ છે *

જે કોંઇ શ્રી મુમબઇનાં શમાચાર પતર મધે ગુજરાતી ભાશામાં દર અઠવાડીઉ છપાશે તેની વીગત

જે કોંઇ જનશો તથા વશનુંમા શી મુમબઇમાંની તથા દેશાવરોની ઇરેક કોઇની વેચવાની ઇશે તેઇની તથા જે કોંઇ અગતકારણ ઇશે તેઇની શરવે લોકોને જાંણપડવા શારૂ જે કોઇ તેઇનાં પૈસા પર માંણે ખરચ આપીને છપાવશેતે છપાશે *

અને તેઇવાર પછે ચોંકુણ પરથવીનાં દેશાવરોનાં શમાચારો તથા શંધેશાવો તથા ફોણીમા જે કોંઇ અંગરેજ બાહદોર ની વેલાઇતનાં તથા શી હીનદોશતાંનનાં દેશા જે કોઇવાકે કલકતું તથા મધેરાજ તથા શેલાંન તથા મુમબઇનાં અંગરેજી શમાચાર મધે છપાઇ લું ઇશે તે મધેથી જે કોંઇ આપણાં લોકોને કોંમમાવે તેવી વારતાવો ઇશેતે ગુજરાતી ભાશામાં છપાઇ અને વલી તેશાથે શારા ચાલચલણની ને શુધે મારગે ચાલવાની લોકોનું મ તીને તેવી શારી માહાભારત શી જે કોંઇ વીદેઆવાંત અને પં પરશી તથા અંગરેજી પુ

છેતે·તથા·મોહોટાં·વાંહાંણોને·લાંબાં·દેશાવ
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તે·તથા·જેકાંઈ કોઈ·કવેશર·નવા·ગુજરાતી
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કરશે·તે·શરવેનું·માંન·છપાઈ આથી·જણાં
શે*અને·વલી·કોઈ·વેલા·અંગરેજી·તા૦ફા
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[illegible]૧ નાં·રૂર) લેશે·વાશતે·શી·મુમ
[illegible]ચારનું·પતરનાં·લેનારાવો·ગ
[illegible]) અને·ગમેતો·તરણમહી
ને·રૂ૬) ઈ કઠા·આપે* અને·દેશાવર·વા
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ઈ·શી·મુમબઈનાંશમાચારનું·પતર·દર·અ
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વી·નાંમ·ભરે·અથવા·ગમેતો·નાંમ·ભરવા
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ણ·લોકો·ઊપર·શદારાખે*

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થી·જણાંશે·ઈ જવીનતી*

તા૦ ૫ મી·જુન·શને ૧૮૨૨

ઈ·શી·(મુમબઈનાં·શમાચાર) લેવા
શારૂં·જેશાહેબોઈ·પોતાંનાં·નાંમ·ભરેઆં
છે·તેની·ટીપ*

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૫૦) શ્રી·મુમબઈનાં·નાંમદાર·રા
જદોવાર·કાગલ·પચાશ*

ખ

૧ ખોરશેદજી·કાવશજી·બનાંજી*
૧ ખોરશેદજી·રૂશતમજી·શુરતી*

ન

૧ નશરવાંનજી·નવરોજી·શોરાબજીશેઠ
૧ વાડીઆ·નવરોજી·જમશેદજી*
૧ નવરોજી·શોહોરાબજી*
૧ શા·નરશીદાશ·પરશોતમદાશ*

જ

૧ જમશેદજી·જીજીભાઈ*
૧ જીજીભાઈ·દાદાભાઈ*

ડ

૧ ડોશાભાઈ·ફરાંમજી*
૧ ડોશાભાઈ·શોહોરાબજી·મુનશી*

દ

૧ દાદાભાઈ·કાવશજી·શાઈર*

પ

૧ પેશતનજી·નશરવાંનજી·ચીનાઈ*

ફ

૧ મુલા·ફીરોજજી·કાઊશજી*
૧ ફરાંમજી·કાવશજી·બનાંજી*
૧ ફરાંમરજ·શોહોરાબજી*
૧ ફરાંમજી·બહમનજી·મી૦ વાડીનવાલા

બ

૨ બરજોરજી·નાંનાંભાઈ*
૧ બેહેરાંમજી·જીખાજી·ભરડા*

મ

૧ આગા·મોહોમદ·શુશતરી*
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on 28 June, 2017

૧ મેહેરવાનજી·આણેકજી·શાકા·જરૂચા*

૧ મનચેરજી·ધનજીભાઇ·ખેરાવાલા*

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૧ અરદેશરજી·વંનજીશાજી·ખાનશાકેબ·

૧ શેખ·અબ્બુબક્કર·બીનેશેખ·અબ્બદુલા *

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૧ વાડીઆ·રતનજી·બરજમનજી*

૧ રૂશતમજી·કાવશજી·બનાંજીના *

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૧ શેાકેારાબજી·કાવશજી·પટલે *

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૪ વાડીઆ·કેામજી·બરજમનજી*

૧ કેરમજી·નીખાજી·મેહેરજી*

Table Cutlery in Setts

OF

New and Approved Fashion

IN

MAHOGANY CASES,

TOOL CHESTS FITTED UP COMPLETE.

DRESSING Cases with every requisite in Morocco and Mahogany.

Fine Penknives and Scissors Regulation Swords and Sabres with steel Scabbards Exposed for sale at the Rooms of Messrs. Baxter & Co.

Bombay 5th May 1822.

Auction Sale.

ON

THURSDAY 13TH INSTANT,

At Messrs. Baxter & Co.

A BENGAL built Shigram with spare Wheels and a pair of active Grey Arab Horses, also a Couple of Pups eight Weeks old between a Grey hound Bitch & a Mastiff if not previously disposed of. Sundry other Articles. with Tents &c. will be Sold at same time.

Bombay 5th June 1822.

Passage to London.

THE Swallow free-trader having her cargo engaged will sail for the above Port, between the 20th & 25th Instant, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Captain Ross, the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes & Co.*

Bombay 5th June 1822.

For Freight

TO CHINA

FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE WELL KNOWN

AND FAST SAILING SHIP

Glorioso

CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON.

WILL sail immediately after the Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*

Bombay 15th May 1822.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The fine new Ship

THE

Seaforth,

Robert McDowal Commander

WILL SAIL THE BEGINNING OF JULY,

FOR Passage having superior Poop Accommodation apply to *Mr. Fraser* Supercargo at *Messrs. Ritchie Stuar & Co.* or the Captain on board.

Bombay, 29th May 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday next the 8th Instant,

A QUANTITY of Plate and Plated ware: Sundry articles of House-hold Furniture &c. to close various accounts.

Bombay, 5th June 1822.

VALUABLE

BOOKS

AND

Instruments.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

THE LIBRARY OF

Claudius J. Rich Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catologuc may be had by applying to Messrs *Kempt* and Co.

Bombay 29th May 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE HOUSE

Situate at the corner of

Nisbett Lane,

ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,

Nearly opposite

HUNTLY LODGE,

On Wednesday, the 26th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpits: Wines &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A handsome Bengal built Chariot nearly new, a neat Barouchette in the best passible order, and a capital Buggy and Horse.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay 5th June 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity Side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 17th day of March 1822, made in a cause wherein JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, and NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE and JEVANVOW widow, Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expences of this suit, are the Complainants, and RODNEY KEMPT, Administrator of the estate and effects of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, Esquire, deceased, is the Defendant, the creditors of the said HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, late of Bombay in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, the Intestate in the said Decree named, who died on or about the 29th day of September 1819,

re to come by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the first day of June 1823, and prove their debts before the Master of this Honorable Court, at his Chambers, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. FENWICK,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Bombay 17th April, 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર*

મરનાર•પારશી•પેશાંતન જી•ખ
મંનજી•શ્રી•મુંબઇનો•રેહેવાશી•ત
થા•વેપારી•હતો•તેનાં• વીલનાં• વ
કીલ•લોકો•નામે•જમશેદજી• ખ
મંનજી•તથા•હોરમજજી• ખમંન
જી•તથા•રટંનજી•ખમંનજી•તથા•
નવરોજજી•જમશેદજી•તથા•ઉ•
મરનારની•ધણીઆણી•નામે•જી
વંનબઉ•ઉ•શરવે•લોકોએ•પોતા
ની•વતી•તથા•મરનાર•કુંવરજ•
મેકલીનનાં•આંગણારાખોની•વ
તી•ઉ•મરનાર•મેકલીનનો•વકીલ
નામે•રડનીકેમપટ•ઉપર•કરીઆ
દી•શ્રી•મુંબઇનાં•હંનરાબલ•રીકા
ડર•કોરટ•મધ્યે•ઇક્વીટી•શાઇડ
માં•કરીછે•તથા•બે•રાડની•કેમ
પટ•ઉ•મરનારનો•વકીલ•જવાપ
કરનારોછે•ઉ•કજીઆમાં•શ્રી• મું
બઇનાં•હંનરાબલ•રીકાડર•શાહે
બનાં•કોરટ•મધ્યેથી•તારીખ ૧૭
મી•મારચ ૧૮૨૧ ને•દીને•દીક
રી•થઇછે•બાબત•હિને•ઉ•મરના
ર•મેકલીન•હીનકુશાંતનમાં•બાગ
ર•વીલ•કરીને•તારીખ ૨૯ મી•૩૧
પટેમબર ૧૮૧૯ ને•દીને•મરી
ગીઓછે•તે•વાશતે•ઉ•મરનારનાં
માગણારા•શરવે•લોકોઉ•પોતે•
મગર•પોતાના•વકીલ•લોકોઉ•
તા૦ ૧ જુન•શંને• ૧૮૨૩ શ્રીથી
કોરતનાં•માશતરની•ફાપ્રીશ•રા
મપાટ•રોમાંછે• તાહ્યાં•જઇને•પો
તાનુ•લેહેણુ•શાબત•કરે•કદાચ•ન
હી•કરશેતો•ઉ•દીકરીનાં• કુકમ•
નામાંથી•દુર•રેહેશે*

તા૦ ૧૭ મી•આપરલે ૧૮૨૨

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE.
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
N E W

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	per lb.	1

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES
AND
Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, . . , .	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

Advertisement.

ALL that Messuage or a Range of four Rooms together with its Privy, situated in *Colliwadda Street*, within the Town Walls of Bombay, belonging to CASSIBHOY, widow of the late GOVIND RAM *Sinoy*, having been sold to JAMSETJEE PALLANJEE, ANDAROO. Persons having demand on the said Premises are hereby apprized to make the same known to the *Printer of this Paper* within fourteen days from the date hereof, and afterwards no claim shall be admitted.

Bombay, 5th June, 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર*

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•મધ્યે•કોટમો•કો
લીવાડની•શેરીમો ૪ કોઠડાની•
ચાલી• ૧ તા૦તેની•શંડાશ•શ્રીયુ
છે•તેમીલકત•બાઇ•કાશીબાઇ•
મરનાર•ગોવીનદરામ•શણવઇની
છેનેમીલકત•બાઇ•કાશીબાઇઉ
મા૦ જમશેદજી• પાલણજીને•વે
ચીછે•વાશતે•તેમીલકત•ઉપર•હ
રેક•લોક•મથવા•લોકોનાં•હરેક•
પાંનીનો•દર•દાવો•હોઇતો•હીન•
૧૪ નીમુદતમો•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•
ગેજીટી•આપ્રીશનાં•શીનોર•મન
વેલથી•કરૂજને•જાહેર•કરે* અગા
ર•ઉમુદત•ઉપરાંત• કોઇદરદાવો•
કરશેતો•તેનુ•શાંભલશેનહી*

તા૦ ૫ મી•જુન•શને ૧૮૨૨

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A FEW Pipes of very superior, 5 years old Madeira Wine, from Messrs. *Keirs* and Co. at Rs. 650 per Pipe.

Apply to Mr. *Nicol*, at the Office of *Jahanghier* and *Nowrojee Nasservanjee*.

Bombay 5th June 1822.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the 22d June Instant
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
IN TOWN,
AT THE
PREMISES BELONGING
TO THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
Mr. Luis Barretto,
OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S
MEDICAL REPOSITORY
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and in which at present is living Mr. *Reginald de Noronho.*

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on application to Sir *Roger de Faria* and Co. where further particulars relating the Sale of the Houses may be learned; also the conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

Bombay 1st June 1822.

જાહેરલીલાવ કરીનં વેચશે

તારીખ ૨૨મી જુન આઇ મઠી

નાનીઇ બંપારનાં કલક ૪ નાં

મરનાર મીશનર લુઇશ બરેતોનાં

મીલકતો નાનાં ઘેરરો શ્રી કોટમાં

મીડોશ ઇશટરીટમાં મીશનર ગા

રનાં દવાખાનાંઆગલછે તે ઇઠ

લ લખેલા ઘેરરો તેજ જગા ઉપ

ર વેચશે *

એલનુ ઘેર ૧ નંબર ૩૫ નુ

નબેલા તથા જે કંઇ ઇ ઘેર શાઠ

બાંધેલુછેતે શાઠે જે રીતે હરાજ ણાં

છે તેરીતેજ વેચશે તા ઇમાં આગા

લમરનાર રોજારદે કુઆદરોશની

હાપ્રીશ ઇતી બીજુમાલનુ ઘેર

૨ ઇક નંબર ૩૬ નુ તબેલાતથા

હાપ્રીશો શાઠતથા ઇ ઘેર ઉપ

ર લખેલા ઘેરની પાશેછે અને

ઇમાં હઆણા રીજનાલ દે નુરંનઓ

રેછે તેબી વેચાશે ઇ ગેરરો

જે પણીનેજોવાહોઇ તેપણીઓ

ઇ ઇ વેચાણનાં દીનની આગાઉ

રઇક ઘરે તથા રઇક વખતે

શરરાજરદે કરીઆ તથા કુ અપ

નીને મલેઆથી દેખાડશે તથા

ઇનાં વેચાણની બોલી તથા વગા

ત વાર વેચતી વખતે જાણ કરશે

તા પમી જુન શને ૧૮૨૨

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
On Wednesday the 12th and Thursday the 13th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
FRENCH HABERDASHERY,
PERFUMERY &c.
IMPORTED ON THE
Brailsford,
Captain Spring,
CONSISTING OF

LAWN, artificial Flowers Perfumery of sorts French Lace Haberdashery of sorts. Kid and silk Shoes Clocks and Watches, Jewellery, Fans, Combs, silk Stockings. &c. &c.

The sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock. The articles will be on view from Monday 10th Instant.

Bombay 5th June 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MAY, 1822.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ASSISTANT Surgeon McAdam having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the North Western Division; and the existing appointments for vaccination within the limits of that Division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of this month, pursuant to the 31st Clause of the Regulations of 20th October last.

Bombay Castle 20th May, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon Conwell, attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar, to visit the Presidency on his urgent private affairs

Bombay Castle 21st May, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following copy of a para, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 31st of December 1821, which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bombay.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England, viz.

Surgeon Thomas Palmer until the month of May next.

Lieutenant Robert Webb Smith until the month of March next, and.

Lieutenant Charles Waddington until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present reason, 1821 | 22.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment viz.

Captain George Gordon,
Captain William Morison.

Bombay Castle 23d May, 1822.

His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, appointed to relieve His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, having arrived at this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that that Regiment be admitted on the strength of the Bombay Establishment from the 12th of this month

The undermentioned Gentlemen having reported their arrival at this Presidency on board the Honorable Company's Ship Duke of York on the 17th Instant, and having produced certificates of their appointments as Cadets on this Establishment, are admitted as such and promoted to Ensigns; their date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Thomas Tapp,
" John Thompson Forster.
" Henry Bowyer Campbell,
" Charles Brook Marton,
" Charles Hunter,
" Robert John Macnab,

Infantry.

Colonel James C. Dalbiac of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, being Senior to Lieut. Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope, who stands appointed to the command of the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is directed, in virtue of his seniority, to assume command of those districts upon his arrival at Kaira, or within the limits of that command.

Lieut. John Rankin, Fort Adjutant at Surat, is allowed to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate, for six months from the date of Embarkation.

Lieut. Henry C. Teasdale 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment N. I. and Lieut. H Macaue of the 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment N. I. having, an examination, been found qualified for the duties of Interpreter, the former is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., and the latter Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment N. I; the appointments to take place from the 3d Instant.

Bombay Castle 24th May, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Glen is appointed to act an Civil Surgeon at Sattara.

The period of Major General Bailie's nomination to the command of the Artillery having, under the operation of the Orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 23d of April 1817, para 7, expired on the 13th of this month, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Hessman to be acting Commandant of Artillery, in succession to Major General Bailie. Lieut. Colonel Hessman will take his seat at the Military Board accordingly as Commandant of Artillery.

The Governor in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging the private worth and professional merits of Major General Bailie, the highly creditable state of efficiency in which he has left the Regiment of Artillery, and, during the period he exercised the Chief Command of the army of this Establishment, the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the duties of that important station.

The Governor in Council will not fail to bring the testimonies which have been borne to the merits of Major General Bailie to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; and to point out to them the long and highly respectable course of Service which he has gone thro in this army.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. LEVISTON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

28TH MAY, 1822.

MR. T. G. Gardiner, to be Resident in Cutch.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

29TH MAY, 1822.

Mr. E. E. Elliott to be Deputy Warehouse-keeper, and to act as Warehouse-keeper.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29th *May*, 1822.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, to be Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. W. J. Lumsden, to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 3, Lieut. H Spencer, 3rd Regt. N. I from Satarah

4, Captain J. Hancock, Pioneers, from Warree;

Do. Lieut. J. Saunders 8th Regt, N. I. from England.

DEPARTURES —May 29, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Glen, Civil Surgeon to Sattarah.

Do. Lieut. Graham Lloyd, 4th Regt. to Severndroog.

Do Lieut. F. B, Fortune, 21 | 6th Regt to Bheeudy.

30, Capt. E. M. Wood, 1st | 7th Regt. to ditto.

June 4, Lieut. Richard Willoughby 1st | 10th Regt. to Mulligaum.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(*Continued from our last Number.*)

II. THE PRESERVATION OF THE ANCIENT MUSIC OF THE HIGHLANDS.

The Music of Scotland has long been justly celebrated. * It consists of three sorts: The Music of the Song, of the Dance, and of War. The song or plaintive music of Scotland is already generally known, as being unrivalled for the happiest combination of pleasing melody. † The dancing music of that country is universally preferred *for quik steps*, in almost every part of the world; and it is highly exhilarating to the spirits when played in the same perfection in which it is now executed by the celebrated Gow family—But the Music of War, adapted for the great Highland Pipe, is of peculiar description, and it was fast hastening to oblivion, when it's preservation was fortunately considered to be an object worthy the attention of the Highland Society of London, in the attainment of which it has been greatly assisted by the Highland Society of Scotland. ‡

The first step taken for that purpose was on the 12th July 1781; when, upon the Motion of the Earl of EGLINTON, it was resolved, "That a Pipe and Flag be given annually by "this Society to the best Performer on the "Highland Bagpipe, at the October Falkirk "Tryste." The superintendance of this Competition was originally given to a Branch of the Society established at Glasgow, which was the only Public Meeting, connected with the Highlands at that time in Scotland; but after the establishment of the Highland Society of Scotland, it was thought adviseable, by a Resolution dated 17th January, 1785, to transfer the Competition to Edinburgh, and to have it held at the Theatre Royal there, on the Tuesday of the Edinburgh Race-week. The success that has attended this plan, to which the Society contributes 20£ per annum has been in the highest degree satisfactory. An account of the last Competition, held at Edinburgh, on the 28th July, 1812, will be found in the Appendix, No. IV. and will give the reader some idea of the nature of that exhibition.

The preservation of this ancient style of Music and of the Instrument on which it is played is a fortunate circumstance; for there is certainly no Music or Instrument, which a Highlander would so soon follow to battle, or that would more inspire him to combat.—This has been proved on various critical occasions when the sound of the Pipe, as if by magic, restored in an instant, the exhausted strength and spirits of Highland Corps, and conducted them to victory.—Had it not been for the exertions of the Society, the Army would not have been supplied with Highland Pipers, so rapidly was that specious of music sinking into oblivion.

Academies were formerly established in the Highlands, under the patronage of the principal Chiefs, more especially in Skye, by the chiefs of the MACDONALDS and MACLEODS, for the sole object of teaching the great Highland Pipe; and the Highland Society of London, desirous of prosecuting the same object, endeavoured to establish a Professorship of Pipe-Music at Glenelg, in Inverness-shire; § but the plan was suspended for a time, but it is by no means abandoned.—A suitable opportunity, and means, are alone wanting to give both to the intended Institution.

III. THE PROMOTING THE CULTIVATION OF THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

A variety of proceedings have taken place, to promote the cultivation of the Gaelic Language, more specially of its Poetry, to which it is so peculiarly adapted. Every publication of Gaelic Poetry has been encouraged by the Society, ‖ rewards have been given to modern Bands, the excellent Gaelic Grammar by Dr. STEWART of Dingwal, has been patronised; and measures have been taken for promoting the publication of a Gaelic Dictionary, and for establishing a Professorship of the Celtic Tongue, at one of the Scotish Universities; in short, no object could be prosecuted with more zeal and industry. Nor is the preservation of the Gaelic Language, an unimportant object, even in a public point of view. It was well observed by a gallant Veteran, who had returned to the Highlands, after having assisted in the conquest of Egypt, when a stranger remarked to him, that his Regiment had obtained great credit on that memorable occasion. "How could it be otherwise," said he, "when our Officers told "us, *in Gaelic*, to remember the Honour of our Country!"—Had the same sentiment been expressed in any other language, it would not have had equal influence. To a Highland audience also, religious instruction must necessarily be addressed, with much more effect, when the energetic language of the Celts is made use of, than when delivered in any other dialect, with which the Natives of the Highlands are still but imperfectly acquainted.

It may be proper to add, that even those who may wish to extinguish the Celtic as a living or vernacular tongue, must at least admit, that it should be preserved, *as a language of study and research*; a knowledge of which, from it's extencive use in former times, is essential, to throw light on the History and Antiquities of several of the principal natives of Europe.

(*To be Continued.*)

* It may not be improper to mention, that the instruction of the youth in Music was enfored in Scotland by parliamentary authority. The following is the copy of an Act (6 James VI. c. 98.) 20th Oct. 1579, passed for that purpose;

"For Instruction of the Youth in the arte of Musick and Singing quhilk is like to fall in great decay, without timous remeid be provided: our Soveraine Lord, with advice of his three Estaites of this present Parliament, requests the Provestes, Baillies, Councel and Communities, of the maist special Burrowes of this Realme, and the Patrones and Provestes of the Colledges, quhair Sang. Schooles ar founded, to erect and set up ane Sang School, with ane Maister sufficient & able for instruction of the Youth, in the said science of Musick; as they will answer to his Hienes, upon the penel at their Fundationes; and in performing of this his Hienes requisit, will do into his Majestie acceptabil and gude pleasure."

† The celebrated air, of "God save the King," is supposed to have been composed in Scotland; and the oldest words now extant (a copy of which will be found in the Appendix, No. III), are evidently written in favour of the House of Stuart

‡ The founders of this most useful Society, first assembled, to consider the plan of the establishment, in the year 1784: the regulation by which the Society was constituted were enacted on the 11th Jan. 1785.

§ Minutes of the Committee, 4th July 1788 and 4th June 1790.

‖ To promote the publication of Dr SMITH's Collection of Gaelic Poems, Fifty Guineas were subscribed; Twenty Guineas for CAMPBELL's Gaelic Poetry; 50 copies were taken of CAMERON's Gaelic Poems; 50 copies of MACFARLANE's Gaelic Vocabulary, &c. &c.

ERRATUM.

In our paper of 22d May—page 345—second Column—in reference to a story told in a note of the Chief of the McDonalds when alluding to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, for "EARLE" read "CARLE," which means *an insignificant old Fellow.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the communication from Ahmednuggur signed O. P. intended for insertion in the Gazette.—We are always very sorry when we cannot comply with the wishes of those Friends who do us the favor to make our pages the repository of their leisure hours, and the present, is one of the instances in which we find ourselves so unpleasantly circumstanced, as the performance alluded to, is entirely inadmissible. We feel assured, that the grievances complained of by O. P. (using his own quotation.)

"To be righted, *need but to be* shewn" *to the head of the department in which they are stated to exist.*

The letter signed "A friend to humanity" came too late for insertion in this day's paper but shall appear in our next.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE, OF *GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.*

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - -	126	- - - - - - do.
New loan Acknowledgments	- - - - -	do.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London,	per Rupee.	1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta	—	108—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	—	103½—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	—	100¾—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	—	96½—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ———		117—100 Ahmed.	Antnee
8 Days ———		96—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera	—	93—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE 1822.

On the morning of Thursday the free Trader Swallow, Captain A. Ross from London the 14th and Plymouth the 27th January, anchored in the Harbour.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Harper,
Miss Cameron,
Mr. Farquhar, *Cadet.*

Upon a careful examination of the papers received by this opportunity we find no material addition to the intelligence which, we have for some time past been in possession of.

A few mild showers of rain have fallen since Wednesday last, and we think the South West monsoon may be considered as having commenced.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival yesterday morning of the H. C. Ship Macqueen Captain James Wilson, from England 25th January St. Helena 13th April, and Johana (where she touched for a few hours only) 8th May.

The Macqueen spoke the ships Earl Kellie and Charles Grant from China to the Eastward of the Cape—and at Johanna the Ship Lord Castlereagh!—We are concerned to find that this latter vessel is returning to Bombay to refit. She encountered, it would appear, a severe gale of wind when off the Cape, and springing a leak, it became necessary to throw overboard a portion of her Cargo. We learn with extreme regret by letters received per Macqueen that Lieutenant Colonel Barclay (a Passenger on board the Castlereagh) died on the 18th March.

Passengers by the Macqueen.

Captain Walker,
Lieutenant Dominicetti,—Marine.
Lieutenant Saunders,—8th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Doveton,
Mr. Thomas Maughan,
Mr. Charles Tozer,
Mr. J. M. Ardlie,
Mr. P. Byrnes,
Mr. W. Cummings,
Eliza Davies,
Mary Vittoria and child with a Detachment of H. M's. 20th Regiment.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following communication.

The Sarah, Thacker, arrived at St. Helena on the 4th April—all well. She was there on the 6th, but was expected to sail the following day.

BOMBAY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

Rex versus Hockley. The case on the part of the Prosecution closed on Friday last.—Mr. Ayrton as council for the Dendant immediately commenced the defence, and addressed the Jury in a clear and impressive speech which occupied the attention of the Court nearly two hours.—Mr. Ayrton begged permission to conclude his address the following day, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'Clock.

SATURDAY 1ST JUNE.

The Court having met, Mr. Ayrton proceeded on his address to the Jury and about two o'Clock concluded one of the most able speeches we ever remember to have heard. The remainder of this day was occupied in the examination of witnesses.

MONDAY 3D JUNE.

The Court met according to adjournment and the examination of the remaining witnesses having been gone through and the defonce having been closed, the Advocate General immediately proceeded to reply, and with his usual eloquence commented upon the whole of the arguments which had been so ably urged in favor of the Defendant. At the suggestion of the Jury the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock the following day.

TUESDAY 4TH JUNE.

The Court having met at the appointed hour the Advocate General proceeded with his reply, and concluded a most eloquent, energetic, and learned address exactly at one o'clock, when the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

At a meeting of the Highland Society held on the 28th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Members of that Institution viz.

Henry Meriton, Esq.
Lieutenant George Grant H. C. Marine,—and Thomas Scoular Esq. of the Medical Establishment.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May, 30th Ship Swallow (Free Trader) Andrew Ross, from London, 14th January.

June 3d Arab Ship Antelope, Nacquedah Mahomed Alley from Muscat 24th May.

Do. 4th H. C. Ship Macqueen, James Walker from London 25th Jan. and St Helena, 13th April.

PASSENGERS.

Per Swallow—Mr Robt. Farquhar, Cadet Mrs. Mary Harper, Miss Matilda Cameron.

Per Macqueen,—Capt. Walker,
Lieut. Dominicetti, H. Com. Marine,
Lieut. Saunders 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut Doveton,
Mr. Thos. Maughan,
Mr. Chas. Tozer,
Mr. J. M. Ardle,
Mr. P. Byrnes,
Mr. W Cumming,
Eliza Davies,
Mary Vittoria and Child,
With Detachment of H. M. 20th Regt.

DEPARTURES,—May 28th Ship Good Success, Wm. Poynton to China.

Do. 29th His M. Sloop of War Sophie, George French Esq Capt. to Madras.

June 2d Ship Hadlow (Free Trader) John Craigie, to London.

Do. Ship Sullimany, R. S. Carter, to China.

Do. 4th Ship Ann, W. Allen, to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Berwickshire, for China. } H, C.
Dunira, for do.
Royal Charlotte, for do.
Shaw Byramgore, for do.
Bombay Castle, for do.
Bannerman, for do.
Charlotte, for do.
Fazelcarim, for Madras and Rangoon.
Hamoody, for Bussorah.
Constance, for Mauritius.

Portuguese,—Ship Novo Santo Antonio, for Macao.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MAY 6th.—Brig Minerva, Captain J. Russell, fro Acheen the 12th April.

9th Ship Bombay, C. Maitland from Padang, Coveloug 30th April and Madras the 2d May.

10th Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, from Rangoon the 13th April.

11th Schooner Mary, Captain J. Kalwick, from Trincomallee 29th April.

12th Ship Mellish, Captain R. Ford, from London 4th January.

Do. Ship Duke of Lancaster, Captain J. Davies from Liverpool 26th December.

OFF CALCUTTA.

May 8th Brig Minerva.—10th Bombay.—11th Brig John Shore.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

May 6th—Brig Caroline, W. P Wodsworth, to Isle of France and Bourbon.

Do. Mary Ann. J. Webber to the Isle of France.

Do Ann, R. H. Gibson, to Penang, Sincapore and Banca.

7th Spanish ship Cantabria, J. F. Alonzo, to Manila.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Charles Mills, brig Titaghur, and Burman brig Mocha Choba

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 10th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—St. Thiago, Maior, (P)—Veleta, and John Barry, outward bound.
Passed down,—Cantabria.
Passed up,—Mellish.

KEDGEREE.

Remains.—Harriet.
Passed down,—Ann, and brig Caroline.

NEWANCHORAGE.

Remain.—C. H. ship Earl of Balcarras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 17, Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, from Bussorah 12th March, Berwickshire 1st, Muscat 9th, and Bombay 28th April; do. Ship David Clarke, Chas. Miller, from Penang 17th April; do Ship Mary, G H. Boyd, from London 4th January; do Ship John Munro, H. J. Green, from Rangoon 6th April; 18, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Tellicherry 5th, and Calcut 6th May; do Cutter Gertruyda, S. R. Lessa, from Balamookaloo 10th May; 20, H. M. Colonial Brig Wellington, M. Trewyer, from Colombo 16th April.

DEPARTURES.—May, 15, Ship Venus, G. Dawson. for the Southern Ports and Eastward; 17, Ship La Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, for Calcutta; 21, H. C. C. Meriton, Maxfield, on a Survey.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th inst. at the Kirk of Scotland, by the Revd. James Clow, Mr George Colin Mackenzie of the chief Secretary's Office, to Mrs. Mary Rosilia Branham.

On Thursday last by the Revd. Nicholas Wade, John Shepherd, Esq. Commander of the H. C. ship Berwickshire, to Miss Stevens, Daughter of James Stevens, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment and first Judge of the Provincial Court of appeal and circuit in Malabar.

BIRTH.

At Mazagon, on the 29th of May, the Lady of Lieut. R. Watson, H. C. M. of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Vizagapatam, on the 16th April, by Hugh Montgomerie, Esq. head assistant Magistrate, Mr William Arthur Leslie, second son of the Master Attendant at Calingapatam, to Miss Lucy Cowan, Sister in-law of Lieutenant Cecil.

On Friday the 16th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr George Henry Pearson, to Miss Anne Catharine Blyun.

At Bellary, on the 22d April, Mr. Quarter Master Barfoot, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, to Miss Sarah Flood.

On the 30th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Thomason, Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, His Majesty's 17th Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Child.

On the 7th May, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. William Wells, of the H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Isabella Reynolds.

BIRTHS.

At Sangor, on the 25th April, the lady of Major Biggs, Commanding Artillery at that station, of a son.

At Futtyghur, on the 26th April, at the house of her father Mr. W. Staines, Mrs. Elianor Collins, wife of Mr. Thomas W. Collins, assistant in the Office of the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, of a son.

On the 7th May, the wife of Mr. James Broders, junior of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 8th May, the lady of James Atkinson, Esq. of a son.

On the 10th May, Mrs. Spencer, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Kantee, near Nagpoore, on the 25th April, Lieutenant E. J. Richardson, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 6th May, Captain Joseph Kingsmill, late of the Country Service, aged 73 years.

On the 5th May at his house, No. 241, Loll Bazar, John Richard O'Connor, Esq. aged 43 years, sincerely and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Sea, on board the *Princess Charlotte*, Captain M'Kean, the Reverend John Chamberlain, for many years a zealous and indefatigable Missionary in India, and late of Mongheer.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 15th Inst. by the Reverend Antonio De Costa, Mr. C.D'Rozario, to Miss Isabella M'Intire.

BIRTHS.

At Nagpore, on the 3d May, the Lady of Captain Stewart, of the Madras Army, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of T. Forster, Esq. Surgeon H. M. 46th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 16th Instant, Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a Daughter.

At Dindigul on the 9th Instant, Mrs. C. W. Swartz, Daughter of Quarter Master Serjeant John Kemmel of the 4th Native Veteran Battalion, of a Daughter.

On the 16th May, the Lady of Robert Limond, Esq, Surgeon Bengal Establishment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Belgaum, on Sunday the 12th Instant, The Infant Son of Captain Paske, of the H. C. S Artillery, aged seven months.

At Royapooram, on Thursday the 10th Instant, Mrs. Emelia Perry, wife of Mr. Daniel Perry, aged 42 years.

On the 20th Instant, at Saint Thomas's Mount, Lieutenant and Adjutant Lowe, of the 1st Battalion Madras Artillery; a young Officer of the most promising talents - whose kindness of disposition, unblemished principles, and highly polished manners, conciliated the love and esteem of all who had any opportunity of knowing him.

At Seringapatam, on the 9th instant, Mr. Peter Daily in the 72d year of his age.

On the 6th Instant, sincerely and deservedly regretted, Lieutenant R. R. Ternan, Sub. Assistant Commissary General.

At Paulghautcherry, on the 11th of April, of the Hooping Cough, Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of James Gardner, Esq. aged 1 year 7 months, and 3 days, sincerely regretted by her disconsolate parents.

At the same place, on the morning of the 16 May, after a short but painful illness which he bore with true Christian fortitude, and resignation, James Gardner, Esq. of the Conservator Department, aged 50, most deservedly and sincerely lamented by those who were acquainted with his worth. He has left a widow, and 4 infant children to bemoan their irreparable loss, he was an affetionate husband a tender father, and a sincere friend; his memory will long recal the painful sensation of the loss they have sustained.

"As he lived beloved,
So he died lamented"

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.			Sell.	
6	8	New Loans of 1821.....	6	0
16	0	Ditto *Remittable*.....	15	8

BANK OF BENGAL LOWEST RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....10 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 9 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 9 ——
BANK SHARES—Premium 32 *a* 33 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy				Calcutta.	Sell	
s	*d*	*s*	*d*		*s*	*d*
2	1 *a*	2	1½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee.....	2	1½ *a* 2 2
				Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92	
				Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206	0 *a* 206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....	31	0 *a* 31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	4 *a* 17	5	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a* 4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8	4 *a* 8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191	4 *a* 191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a* 3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,.....	10	8 *a* 10	12	
Bank of England Notes,	10	8 *a* 11	0	

We are hapy to announce the arvival of the Ship *Mellish*, Capt. Ford, from London 4th January, and of the *Duke of Lancaster*, Capt. Davies, from Liverpool the 26th of December. We subjoin a list of passengers by both Ships.

Per Ship Mellish.

From London: Mr. C. B. Hoare, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. G. M. Sherrer, and W. C. Ormsby, Cadets; Messrs. D. Ross, F. Thompson, and G. Buller, Free Mariners. *From Madras*: Mr. F. Stepenson, of the Ship Henry Porcher.

Per Duke of Lancaster.

From Madras: Revd. G. Erskine; Lieut. J. H. Winboth, Madras Native Infantry.

On the 8th March, in Lat. 39° 35' S. Long 13°00 E. spoke the Ship *Belle Alliance*, from London, bound to Madras and Calcutta.

On the 18th March, in Lat. 37° 30° S. Long 39° 00 E. spoke the Ship *Duke of York*, from London, bound to Bombay.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, May 22, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Loan of 1821 14 per cent prem.
New Loan 18 " "

His Majesty's Colonial Brig *Wellington*, Captain Trewyer, having on board *His Excellency* SIR EDWARD BARNES, late Governor of Ceylon, anchored in the Roads yesterday. *His Excellency* landed under the customary honors shortly after the arrival of the Vessel.

Since our last report the Ship *Mary*, Captain Boyd from England the 4th of January, has arrived in the Roads.

PASSENGER—Mr. David Gray.

There have also arrived the Ships *Bombay Merchant* from Bussorah, Bombay and Calicut the *David Clarke*, Captain Miller from Penang the 17th ultimo—and the *Reliance*, Captain Pike from Calicut the 6th Instant—And the Ships *La Bell Alliance* and *Edward Strettel* have sailed, both for Calcutta.

Passengers by the Rombay Merchant.—Capt. Wellington, Mr. Princep, Mr. Ogilvie Mr. Higgs, and 2 Arabs.

Ceylon.

MAY 9, 1822.

We regret to observe by the Promotions in the Army which we this day publish, the death of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, late Military Secretary to Sir EDWARD BARNES which must have occurred shortly after his arrival in England.

[CEYLON GOVT. GAZ

English Extracts.

IRELAND.

PUBLIC ENTRY INTO DUBLIN OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

(From the Dublin Patriot of Saturday last.)

At half-past seven o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Lee, King's Messenger, who had been dispatched to Holyhead, to attend upon the Marquis Wellesley, proceeded to the Phœnix Park to announce his Lordship's arrival at Howth, to his Excellency the Earl Talbot. Sir Colin Campbell, and Colonel Shaw, principal officers of the new Vice Regal Household, who had previously reached Dublin, immediately set out for Howth to wait upon his Lordship there.

It was early this morning communicated by the Lord Mayor to the Citizens, in a printed notice from the Mansion-house, that the Marquis Wellesley would make his public entry into Dublin, by the line of summer hill. The state of the roads was such too, that it was deemed impossible for carriages or horsemen to proceed in the order of procession, more distant from the city than Aldborough-house, on the Circular-road; and here it was determined that the carriages of the Earl Talbot should take up our new Viceroy and his suite. Had they gone beyond the limits of the city, they would not have been in a trim appropriate to a public entry, and traveling coaches were therefore provided for the journey from Howth.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the three state carriages of his Excellency the Earl of Talbot, left the Castle—two of them to receive Lord Wellesley's suite—the third, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, was reserved for the Noble Marquis himself. In these carriages were Sir Stewart Bruce, Gentleman Usher, Sir Charles Vernon, Chamberlain, and Colonel Disbrowe, our late Viceroy's Aid de-Camp, deputed on the part of Lord Talbot to welcome the arrival of the Marquis. About this time, the 7th Hussars, the Regiment of Guards, and the 29th Regiment, took their stations in Dame-

(To be Continued in the Appendix.)

LONDON.

Wednesday, December 26.

Though the removal of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is usually attended with the appointment of a new Secretary, it is supposed on the other side of the water that the change would not now have extended to Mr. Grant, but for certain circumstances which are confidently stated and universally believed. The recall of this Gentleman was, it is said, occasioned by an altercation which took place between him and the Lord Chancellor Manners. The story told is this:—At some conference on the subject of the disturbances in the south, Lord Manners taunted Mr. Grant with the imbecility of his measures, observing, if his (Lord M's) advice had been taken the country would have then been quiet. Lord M's whole demeanour and tone on this occasion is represented to have been so irritating, that Mr. Grant felt himself called upon to make use of sharp language in return. An express was immediately dispatched to London with an account of the fracas, and Mr. Grant was ordered to be recalled.

MEMOIR OF Mr. PERRY.

From the Morning Chronicle of the 10th of December 1821.

Motives of delicacy prevented us from attempting to do justice to the memory of him who for such a length of years was identified with The Morning Chronicle, and who will fill so conspicuous a place in the History of the Press of this Country. His Contemporaries, however, rushed forward at once, with a generous ardour, to supply the deficiency, and paid a tribute to the head and the heart of our lamented friend, the more gratifying to this family, as even suspicion itself cannot question the disinterestedness of the source.

We have imposed silence on ourselves; but the following communication from a distinguished quarter, explaining the origin of Mr. Perry's connection with the Whig Party, and the high estimation in which he was at all times held by them, has a claim to appearance in the columns of The Chronicle which no one can fail to recognise. The enumeration of the grounds of the confidence of all men in Mr. Perry forms a most valuable lesson to every Journalist, and his Successor trusts that it will always remain deeply engraven on his own mind.

Mr. Perry's connection with the Whig Party and his personal acquaintance with many of its principal members, began in 1779, on the occasion of Admiral Keppel's Trial at Portsmouth. The character of that proceeding, in which an inferior officer was set on by the higher powers to bring a criminal charge against his Commander in Chief, and which exhibited the unusual spectacle of his Majesty George the Third receiving the accuser with open arms at his Court, before the charge so perferred by him had been investigated, has long been fixed in the public estimation. It is recorded in the solemn protest against it, signed and delivered to the King by all the great naval commanders of that age, with old Hawke at their head; in the Admiral's triumphant acquittal: in the thanks and congratulations of both Houses of Parliament, adverse, in every sense, to his political principles and conduct; in votes of freedom by the city of London and other Corporations, and in the most general expression of public joy that had been witnessed throughout England for many years. To perpetuate the memory of that event, by Mr. Burke exerted his brilliant fancy, as in his latter days, be exultingly claimed to participate with Admiral Keppel, "*in that his agony of glory!*" * These are proud memorials; but for the true history and merits of the proceeding itself, and for that foundation on which the Admiral's fame will ever, rest we must look to the trial itself, the Reports of which, at the close of each day's evidence, were drawn up by Mr. Perry, who attended it for the Editors of The General Advertiser. It was during his residence at Portsmouth on this account, that he became acquainted with several of the Admiral's most distinguished friends, and amongst others, with Messrs. Burke Dunning, and Lee, and particularly the present Lord Erskine. Very soon afterwards, the Journal to which he had attached himself rose into high estimation for its Parliamentary Reports, which were all furnished by Mr. Perry, and particularly for the accuracy displayed in giving the speeches of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox. The eloquence of both these Orators was, as we know, equally great in point of matter, but in point of composition so different and in some respects even so opposite, as to require a versatility of talent, as well as a power of memory rarely combined in the same person. Mr. Burke, perhaps, of all the orators who ever lived, the most difficult to follow with a view of exhibiting a correct resemblance of his peculiar beauties and defects, often declared Mr. Perry to be without a competitor in his art, as far as regarded his own speeches; but it was the eloquence of Mr. Fox which, from the first, had taken possession of his heart;—it was this that, by the united force of sentiment and reason, bound him to the Whig cause, and to be the man whom he looked up to as its chief, and as the true teacher and expounder of the principles of the English Constitution.

At the commencement of the French Revolution. Mr. Perry had become chief Proprietor as well as Editor of The Morning Chronicle. It was then that broke forth that unfortunate schism in the Whig party, which has had so fatal an effect on the character of the House of Commons, and which by destroying its efficiency as a controul over the servants of the Crown, has thrown down the main bulwark of our old Constitution, and left, it is to be feared, to the people, no other hope but in themselves. From the independence of his conduct, and his freedom from pecuniary obligation to any set of men, Mr Perry was at liberty to choose his side in the dissolution of those party connections which speedily followed. Temptations of every sort were on the side of the Duke of Portland—Ministerial patronage, the general bent of the public opinion in favour of a French war, and even popularity itself Mr. Fox stood alone, Disclaimed by his old friends, except by "some ten or fifteen gentleman," as they were sneeringly denominated by Mr. Pitt, and deserted by the people, his person exposed to insult in the metropolis, his house at St. Anne's Hill threatened to be laid in ashes, without one channel in this land of newspapers, through which he could appeal to the sober sense of his country, he had nothing to offer but the justice of his cause, and the honorable danger of adhering to it. In the face of all these discouragements, Mr. Perry never hesitated for a moment. He took his line fearlessly with the remaining Whigs, and through all changes of fortune persevered in it without deviation. He did this, under no influence but the dictates of his own judgment. Having once made himself master of the scope and object of the general policy of the Whigs, his paper was always open to their statements of it: but on the other hand, and although he never found it necessary to come to explanations with them, he never allowed the exercise of any authority or controul over its conduct or language. Thus it has happened to him occasionally to maintain opinions and views differing even in essential points from their own; but the Whigs were too sure of his principles to find fault with him on that account, or to withdraw one atom of their confidence in his tried fidelity and honour. One peculiar feature in his character, as the conductor of a Journal to which so many eminent men were used to contribute, was, that in the subsequent change of sides which ocurred but too frequently among many of them, their correspondence, of what nature soever it might have been, was ever held by him as most sacred. With evidence in his hands to convict them of more than levity in their political conduct, suffering even in his own person under their prosecutions, he never allowed himself to advert reproachfully to their former principles and professions—he never taunted them by alluding to their own composition, at what risk soever to himself he might have given them publicity. The sure effect of this his inflexible honour and secrecy, was to obtain for him the full, unreserved confidence of all those with whom he had any literary dealings. "Perry may be trusted with any thing," was in every man's mouth who had a communication of public import to make, of which, for personal reasons, he might not wish to be pointed out as the author.

It is needless to notice, in a sketch of character applicable only to the political principles by which he was guided, Mr. PERRY's attention to the arts, and his liberality towards artists of every school and of every country.

But there is another point of view in which, if not alone, Mr. PERRY may fairly be said to stand first as the Proprietor of a public Journal: the qualities which belonged to him as already noticed, their exercise during so many years, together with the associations to which they had contributed, in this instance, more than in that of any other writer, to give a new character to the British daily Press. No man of fifty can fail to remark the vast difference between the Press at this time, and as he remembers it in his youth.

There was then a sort of fastidiousness, even among men who had no dependence but on their abilities, which made them shrink from an avowed connexion with any periodical work of less *dignity* (as dignity was then understood) than a Review or a Magazine. To be supposed to write for the Newspapers was almost disreputable. The British Daily Press is now become an establishment with which no person be his abilities, his learning, or station what they may, need to be ashamed of an intercourse. It stands on a footing which renders its credit and influence dependent solely on itself and on the qualities of its conductors. Mr. Perry was mainly instrumental in gaining this step for the Daily Press. He was the first link in the chain which connected it with the Aristocracy as a body. If individuals of that body have grossly abused the powers they derive from this alliance for the furtherance of their low pursuits in politics, or the still more

detestable purposes of private calumny and revenge, the fault, like all other abuses of what is good, is in themselves and their instruments, and not in the institutions; it is to be looked for in their own ungenerous hearts, and not in the necessary result of the association of intellect with rank. From either of these basenesses Mr. Perry was ever free. He lent himself to no man's private ambition, he disturbed no man's peace, he injured no woman's reputation. His entrance among the higher circles was not the signal of family discord; it was, as far as they chose to make it so, that of their union with public opinion through the virtues which command it.

Calcutta Journal, May 6.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PIRATE,
By the Author of Waverley. Edin. 1822. 3 *vols. A. Constable & Co.*

The day of criticism, on the productions of which the *Pirate* will from a part about the time that this sheet meets the public eye, is past;* and Popularity, in the widest acceptation of the word, has appropriated all that has issued or shall issue from the same sourse, beyond either the eulogy of admirers or the cavils of censurers. We are thus agreeably relieved from the obligation of remark, and left at liberty to begin at once with these volumes, which, we rely on our means and diligence, will be first made generally known through the medium of the *Literary Gazette.*

An advertisement perfixed to the work states, that the story is founded on the following facts:—

"In the month of January 1724-5, a vessel, called the Revenge, bearing twenty large guns, and six smaller commanded by John Gow, or Goffe, or Smith, came to the Orkney Islands, and was discovered to be a pirate, by various acts of insolence and villainy committed by the crew. These were for some time submitted to, the inhabitants of these remote islands not possessing arms nor means of resistance; and so bold was the Captain of these banditti, that he not only came ashore, and gave dancing parties in the village of Stromness, but, before his real character was discovered, engaged the affections and received the troth-plight of a young lady, possessed of some property. A patriotic individual, James Fea, ycunger of Clestron, formed the plan of securing the buccaneer, which he effected by a mixture of courage and address, in consequence chiefly of Gow's vessel having gone on shore near the harbour of Calfsound, on the Island of Eda, not far distant from a house then inhabited by Mr. Fea. In the various stratagems by which Mr. Fea contrived finally, at the peril of his life, they being well armed and desperate, to make the whole pirates his prisoners, he was much aided by Mr. James Laing, the grandfather of the late Malcolm Laing, Esq. the acute and ingenious historian of Scotland during the 17th century. Gow, and others of his crew, suffered by sentence of the High Court of Admiralty, the punishment their crimes had long deserved. He conducted himself with great audacity when before the Court; and, from an account of the matter, by an eye-witness, seems to have been subjected to some unusual severities, in order to compel him to plead. The words are these: 'John Gow would not plead, for which he was brought to the bar, and the judge ordered that his thumbs should be squeezed by two men, with a whip-cord, till it did break; and then it should be doubled, till it did again break, and then laid threefold, and that the executioners should pull with their whole strength; which sentence Gow endured with a great deal of boldness.' The next morning (27th May, 1725,) when he had seen the preparations for pressing him to death, his courage gave way, and he told the Marshal of Court, that he would not have given so much trouble, had he been assured of not being hanged in chains. He was then tried, condemned, and executed with others of his crew.

It is said, that the lady whose affections Gow has engaged, went up to London to see him before his death, and that, arriving too late, she had the courage to request a sight of his dead body; and then touching the hand of the corpse, she formally resumed the troth plight which she had bestowed. Without going through this ceremony, she could not, according to the superstition of the country, have escaped a visit from the ghost of her departed lover, in the event of her bestowing upon any living suitor, the faith which she had plighted to the dead. This part of the legend may serve as a curious commentary on the beautiful tale of the fine Scotish ballad, which begins.

'There came a ghost to Margaret's door,' &c.

The common account of this incident farther bears, that Mr. Fea, the spirited individual, by whose exertions Gow's career of iniquity was cut short, was so far from receiving any reward from Government, that he could not obtain even countenance enough to protect him against a variety of sham suits, raised against him by Newgate solicitors, who acted in the name of Gow, and others of the pirate crew; and the various expenses, vexations prosecutions, and other legal conseqnces, in which his gallantry involved him, utterly ruined his fortune and his family; making his memory a notable example to all who shall in future take pirates on their own authority."

Such is the basis on which the author of Waverly has built *his* Pirate story; embellishing it with all the charms which his prolific fancy offered, enriching it with all the stores which his intelligent mind suggested from nature and life, and throwing a strong, glowing and original interest over it, by the involution of a potent machinery founded on Scandinavian mythology and the legends of the ancient Norse Sages. In the last particular, the chiefest novelty of the Pirate consists; and we look soon to hear the gossipping world as familiar with the names of the Scalds, "Udaller," "Fowde," "Jarlshof," &c. &c. as they have been with Northern provincialisms and the Scottish dialect.

The scene is laid in the largest island of Thule, called the Mainland of Zetland, and towards the conclusion changes to Kirkwall, the capital of Orkney.

On Sumburgh Head, the south-east promontory of the Mainland, at the close of the 17th century, stood a ruined mansion but partly inhabitable;—it was called Jarlshof, having been in former times the residence of a Norwegian Earl of Orkney, and now belonged to Magnus Troil, a descendant from the Norse lords of these isles proud of his ancestry, and holding the Scotch intruders in dislike, if not in contempt. Magnus, in consequence of his birth, is held in high estimation by the natives, still attached to their Scandinavian progenitors & their customs, and, as the representative of former independence, is styled the Udaller, or the Fowd of Burgh-Westra, for that is the name of his own abode, situated about twenty miles from Jarlshof. in a more sheltered and productive quarter of the island. The Udaller is a character responsive to his lineage; frank, choleric, liberal, convivial rude, and hospitable. To him all strangers are welcome, and his ever open house upholds the honours of his race for generosity to the unfriended, and kindness to the unknown. Of the latter description is Mr. Basil Mertoun, a person above the middle age, who had arrived at the Mainland in a Dutch vessel, and settled in that wild region, himself as seperate from the usual cast of civilization. He has fortune enough for his wants, and might be or rich or poor for aught the Zetlanders can learn from the repulsive intercourse of a taciturn and gloomy misanthrope. He is accompanied by his son, Mordaunt, a handsome boy of fourteen; and both are frequent guests at the house of Magnus Troil, where the father's fits of despondency are overlooked, and the son's lively disposition renders him the loved companion of Minna and Brenda, the two daughters of the jolly Udaller.

During one of his visits to Burgh-Westra, Mertoun proposes himself as a tenant for Jarlshof, and, after a characteristic treaty, is accepted. Established here, he indulges in all the moodiness of his soul: his "dark hours," as they are rightly called, are undisturbed by his sole domestic, Swertha, an aged female; or by his son, who has discovered that his presence only increases the malady, and, therefore, while these periods of abstraction last, pursues his own course and becomes the best dancer, sportman, skipper, harrire of birds' nests,—a deserved and universal favourite on the Mainland of Zetland. His imagination is naturally inflamed by the romantic traditions and heroic tales which have pervaded this remote-region, from Odin and Thor to his own era and if his understanding zealously cultivated by his father, though he never seems to have loved the boy) rejects the superstitious creed so firmly believed by those around him, he is so far impressed with the mystic and supernatural as to give a tinge to his thoughts and a tone to his actions, differing from those of more cultivated association.

This feature of his mind is also prominent in that of Minna, the eldest daughther of the Udaller, of whom, and of her sister Brenda (the one about 18, and the other 17, when Mordaunt was 20 years of age,) we have this finely contrasted portraiture:—

"The mother of these maidens had been a Scottish lady from the Highlands of Sutherland, the orphan of a noble chief, who driven from his own country during the feuds of the seventeeth century, had found shelter in those peaceful islands which, amidst poverty and seclusion, were thus far happy, that they remained unvexed by discord, and unstained by civil broil. The father (his name was St. Clair,) pined for his native glen, his feudal tower, his clansmen, and his fallen authority, and died not long after his arrival in Zetland. The beauty of his orphan daughter, despite her Scottish lineage, melted the stout heart of Magnus Troil. He sued and was listened to, and she became his bride; but dying in the fifth year of their union, left him to mourn his brief period of domestic happiness.

From her mother, Minna inherited the stately form and dark eyes, the raven locks and finely pencilled brows, which shewed she was on one side at least, a stranger to the blood of Thule, Her cheek,

O call it fair, not pale,

was so slightly and delicately tinged with the rose, that many thought the lily had an undue proportion in her complexion. But in that predominence of the paler flower, there was nothing sickly or languid; it was the true natural complexion of health, and corresponded in a peculiar degree with features which seemed calculated to express a contemplative and high-minded character. When Minna Troil heard a tale of woe or of injustice, it was then her blood rushed to her cheeks, and shewed plainly how warm it beat, notwithstanding the generally serious, composed, and retiring disposition, which her countenance and demeanour seemed to exhibit. If strangers sometimes conceived that these fine features were clouded by melancholy, for which her age and situation could scarce have given occasion, they were soon satisfied upon further acquaintance, that the placid, mild quietude of her disposition, and the

* Depending on wind and tide, it is not improbable that the packet-load of Pirates may be delayed till Monday, and this our copy by the mail will have enabled us to give our readers a more peculiar foretaste of pleasure.—*Ed.*

mental energy of a character which was but little interested in ordinary and trivial occurrences, was the real cause of her gravity, and most men when they knew that her melancholy had no ground in real sorrow, and was only the aspiration of a soul bent on more important objects, than those by which she was surrounded might have wished her whatever could add to her happiness, but could scarce have desired that, graceful as she was in her natural and unaffected sesiousness, she should change that deportment for one more gay. In short, notwithstanding our wish to have avoided that hackneyed simile of an angel, we cannot avoid saying there was something in the serious beauty of her aspect, in the measured, yet graceful ease of her motions, in the music of her voice, & the serene purity of her eye, that seemed as if Minna Troil belonged naturally to some higher and better sphere, and was only the chance visitant of a world that was scarce worthy of her,

"The scarce less beautiful, equally lovely, and equally innocent Brenda, was of a complexion as differing from her sister, as they differed in character, taste, and expression. Her profuse locks were of that paly brown which receives from the passing sun-beam a tinge of gold, but darkness again when the ray has passed from it. Her eye, her mouth, the beautiful row of teeth, which, in her innocent vivacity, were frequently disclosed; the fresh, yet not too bright glow of a healthy complexion, tinging a skin like the drifted snow, spoke her genuine Scandinavian discent. A fairy form less tall than that of Minna, but even more finely moulded into symmetry—a careless, and almost childish lightness of step—an eye that seemed to look on every object with pleasure, from a natural and serene cheerfulness of disposition, attracted even more general admiration than the charms of her sister, though perhaps that which Minna did excite, might be of a more intense as well as a more reverential character.

"The dispositions of these lovely sisters were not less different than their complexions, In the kindly affections, neither could be said to excel the other, so much were they attached to their father and to each other. But the cheerfulness of Brenda mixed itself with the every-day business of life, and seemed inexhaustible in its profusion. The less buoyant spirit of her sister, appeared to bring to society a contented wish to be interested and pleased with what was going forward, but was, rather placidly carried along with the stream of mirth and pleasure, than disposed to aid its progress by any efforts of her own. She endured mirth rather than enjoyed it; and the pleasures in which she most delighted, were those of a graver and more solitary cast."

Mordaunt's affection for the fine Enthusiast and lovely Blonde, is that of a brother, without a preference; while the idle rumour of the island runs that he may marry whichever of the sisters he chooses to select.

Thus stands the opening narrative, when we are introduced to new and more comic personages in Triptolemus Yellowley and his sister Barbara, abbreviated *Baby*, which we advice English readers to pronounce with a very broad *a*, as Baaby, not as mamma would her pretty baby The Yellowleys are so naively drawn that we must copy the family picture:—

"Old Jasper Yellowley, father of Triptolemus, (though born at the foot of Roseberry-Topping) had been *come over* by a certain noble Scotch Earl, who proving too far north for canny Yorkshire, had persuated him to accept of a farm in the Mearns, where, it is unnecessary to add, that he found matters very different from what he expected. It was in vain hat the stout farmer set manfully to work, to counterbalance, by superior skill, the inconveniences arising from a cold soil and a weeping climate. These might have been probably overcome, but his neighbourhood to the Grampians exposed him eternally to that species of visitation from the plaided gentry who dwelled within their skirts, which made young Norval a warrior and a hero, but only converted Jasper Yellowley into a poor man. This was indeed, balanced in some sort by the impression which his ruddy cheek and robust form had the fortune to make upon Miss Barbara Clinkscale, daughter to the umquhile, and sister to the then exising Clinkscale of that ilk.

"This was thought a hortid and unnatural union in the neighbourhood, considering that the house of Clinkscale had at least as great a share of Scottish pride as of Scottish parsimony, and were amply endowed with both. But Miss Babie had her handsome fortune of two thousand merks at her own disposal was a woman of spirit who had been *major* and *sui juris*, (as the writer who drew the contract assured her,) for full twenty years; so she set consequences and commentaries alike at defiance, and wedded the hearty Yorkshire yeoman. Her brother and her more wealthy kinsmen drew off in disgust, and almost disowned their degraded relative. But the house of Clinkscale was allied (like every other family in Scotland at the time) to a set of relations who were not so nice—tenth and sixteenth cousins, who not only acknowledged their kinswoman Babie after her marriage with Yellowley, but even condescended to eat beans and bacon (though the latter was then the abomination of the Scots as much aa of the Jews) with her husband, and would willing'y have cemented the friendship by borrowing a little cash from him, had not his good lady (who understod trap as well as any woman in the Mearns) put a negative on this advance to intimacy. Indeed she knew how to make young Deelbelicket, old Dougald Baresword, the Laird of Bandy brawl, and others, pay for the hospitality which she did not think proper to deny them, by rendering them useful in her negotiations with the light-handed lads beyond the Cairn, who finding their late object of plunder was now allied to "kend folks, and owned by them at kirk and market," became satisfied, on a moderate yearly composition, to desist from their depredations.

"This eminent success reconciled Jasper to the dominion which his wife began to assume over him; and which was much confirmed by her proving to be—let me see—what is the prettiest mode of expressig it?—in the family way. On this occasion, Mrs. Yellowley had a remarkable dream, as is the usual practice of teeming mothers previous to the birth of an illustrious offspring. She "was a-dreamed," as her husband expressed it, that she was safely delivered of a plough, drawn, by three yoke of Angus-shire oxen; and being a mighty investigator into such portents, she sate herself down with her gossips, to consider what the thing might mean. Honest Jasper ventured, with much hesitation, to intimate his own opinion, that the vision had reference rather to things past than things present, and might have been occasioned by his wife's nerves having been a little startled by meeting in the loan above the house his own great plough with the six oxen, which were the pride of his heart. But the good *cummers* raised such a hue and cry against this exposition, that Jasper was fain to put his fingers in his ears, and to run out of the apartment.

"'Hear to him,' said an old whigamore carline—'hear to him. wi' his owsen, that ane as an idol to him, even as the calf of Bethel! Na, na, its nae pleugh of the flesh that the bonnie lad bairn-for a lad it shall be—shall e'er striddle between the stills o'—its the pleugh of the spirit—and I trust myself to see him wag the head o' him in a pu' pit; or, at the warst, on a hill side.'

'I do not know whether it was impatience to give to the light a being destined to such high and doubtful fates, or whether poor Dame. Yellowley was rather frightened at the hurly-burley which had taken place in her presence, but she was taken suddenly ill; and, contrary to the formula in such cases used and provided, was soon reported to be 'a good deal worse that was to be expected.' She took the opportunity (having still all her wits about her) to extract from her sympathetic husband two promises; first, that he would christen the child, whose birth was like to cost her so dear, by a name indicative of the vision with which she had been favoured; and next, that he would educate him for the ministry. The canny Yorkshireman, thinking she had a good title at present to dictate in such matters, subscribed to all she required. A man-child was accordingly born under these conditions, but the state of the mother did not permit her for many days to inquire how far they had been complied with. When she was in some degree convalescent, she was informed, that as it was thought fit the child should be immediately christened, it had received the name of Triptolemus; the Curate who was a man of some classical skill, conceiving that this epithet contained a handsome and classical allusion to the visionary plough, with its triple yoke of oxen. Mrs. Yellowley was not much delighted with the manner in which her request had been complied with; but grumbling being to as little purpose as in the celebrated case of Tristram Shandy, she e'en sat down contented with the heathenish name, and endeavoured to counteract the effects it might produce upon the taste and feelings of the nominee, by such an education as might put him above the slightest thought of sacks, coulters, stills, mould-boards, or any thing connected with the servile drudgery of the plough. - - -

"Jasper, sage Yorkshireman, smiled slily in his sleeve, conceiving that young Tripple was likely to prove a chip of the old block, and would rather take after the jolly Yorkshire yeomen, than the gentle but somewhat *aigre* blood of the house of Clinkscale. He remarked, with suppressed glee, that the tune which best answered the purpose of a lullaby was the 'ploughman's whistle,' and the first words the infant learned to stammer were the names of the oxen; moreover, that the 'bern' preferred home-brewed ale to Scotch two penny, and never quitted hold of the tankard with so much reluctance as when there had been, by some manœuvre of Jasper's own device, a double straik of malt allowed to the brewing, above that which was sanctioned by the most liberal recipe, of which his dame's household thrift admitted. Besides this, when no other means could be fallen upon to divert an occasional fit of squalling, his father observed that Trip could be always silenced by jingling a bridle at his ear. From all which symptoms, he used to swear in private, that the boy would prove true Yorkshire, and mother and mother's kin, would have small share of him.

"Meanwhile, and within a year after the birth of Triptolemus, Mrs. Yellowley bore a daughter named after herself Barbara, who, even in earliest infancy, exhibited the pinched nose and thin lips by which the Clinkscale family were distinguished amongst the inhabitants of the Mearns: and as her childhood advanced, the readiness with which she seized, and the tenacity wherewith she detained, the playthings of Triptolemus besides a desire to bite, pinch, and scratch, on slight, or no provocation, were all considered by attentive observers as proofs that Miss Baby would prove 'her mother over again.' Malicious people did not stick to say that the acrimony of the Clinkscale blood had not on this occasion been cooled and sweetened by that of old England; that young Deilbelicket was much about the house, and they could not but think it odd that Mrs. Yellowley, who, as the whole world knew, gave nothing for nothing, should be so uncommonly attentive to heap the trencher, and to fil the caup, of an idle blackguard ne'er do-well. But when folks had once looked upon the austere and awfully virtuous countenance of Mrs. Yellowley, they did full justice to her propriety of conduct, and Deilbelicket's delicacy of taste.

Triptolemus is sent to Saint Andrew's to be educated; but the vision of the plough predominates, and his fate is decisively to be a great agriculturist and improver. He hated all the Classics but those who treated of rural affairs, such as Virgil in his Georgics, Cato de re rustica, and, of latter authors, Columella, Tuseer, Hartlib, and similar worthies.

On the death of his mother, his master-passion is gratified, and he is recalled from college to assist his father in the farm:—

"And here (says the author with humorous satire) it might have been supposed that our Triptolemus, summoned to carry into practice what he had so fondly studied in theory, must have been, to use a simile which he would have thought lively, like a cow entering upon a clover park, Alas, mistaken thoughts, and deceitful hopes of mankind!

"A laughting philosopher, the Democritus of our day, once compared human life to a table pierced with a number of holes, each of which has a pin made exactly to fit it, but which pins being stuck in hastily, and without selection, chance leads inevitably to the most awkward mistakes. For, how often do we see,' the orator pathetically concluded—,how often, I say, do we see the round man stuck into the three-cornered hole? This new illustration of the vagaries of fortune set every one present into convulsions of laughter excepting one fat alderman, who seemed to make the case his own, and insisted that it was no jesting matter. To take up the simile, how-

ever, which is an excellent, one it is plain that Triptolemus Yellowley had been shaken out of the bag at least a hundred years too soon. If he had come on the stage in our own time, that is, if he had flourished at any time within these thirty or forty years, he could not have missed to have held the office of vicepresident of some eminent agricultural society, and to have transacted all the business thereof under the auspices of some noble duke or lord, who as the matter might happen, either knew, or did not know, the difference betwixt a horse and a cart, and a cart-horse. He could not have missed such preferment, for he was exceedingly learned in all those particulars, which being of no consequence in actual practice, go of course a great way to constitute the character of a connoisseur in any art, but especially in agriculture. But, alas! Triptolemus Yellowley had, as we already have hinted, come into the world at least a century too soon: for, instead of sitting in an arm chair, with a hammer in his hand, & a bumper of port before him, giving forth the toast,—'To breeding, in all its branches,' his father planted him betwixt the stilts of a plough, and invited him to guide the oxen, on whose beauties he would, in our day, have descanted, and whose rumps he would not have goaded, but have carved. Old Jasper complained, that although no one talket so well of common and several, wheat and rape, fallow, and lea as his learned son, (whom he always called Tolimus,) yet, 'dang it,' added the Seneca, , nought thrives wi' un noaght thrives wi' un. It wasstill worse, when Jasper, becoming frail and ancient, was obliged, as happened in the course of a few years, to yield up the reins of government to the academical neophyte.

"As if Nature had meant him a spite, he had got one of the *dourest* and most untractable farms on the Mearns, to try conclusions withal, a place which seemed to yield every thing but what the agriculturist wanted; for there were plenty of thistles, which indicates dry land; aad store of fern, which is said to intimate deep land; and; nettles which shew where lime hath been applied; and deep furrow in the most unlikely spots, which Intimated that it had been cultivated in former days by the Peghts, as popular tradition bore. There was also plenty of stones to keep the ground warm, according to the creed of some farmers, and great abundance of springs to render-it cool and sappy, according to the theory of others. It was in vain that, acting alternately on these opinions, poor Triptolemus endeavoured to avail himself of the supposed capabilities of the soil. No kind of butter that might be churned could be made to stick upon his own bread, any more than on that of poor Tusser, whose Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, so useful to others of his day, were never to himself worth as many pennies.

"In fact, excepting an hundred acres of infield to which old Jasper had early seen the the necessity of limiting his labours, there was not a corner of the farm fit for any thing but to break plough-graith, and kill cattle. And then, as for the part which was really tilled with some profit, the expense of the farming establishment of Triptolemus, and his dispositson to experiment, soon got rid of any good arising from the cultivation of it. "The carles and the cart-avers, he confessed, with a sigh, speaking of his farm-servants and horses, 'make it all, and the carles and cart-avers eat it all; a conclusion which might sum up the year-book of many a gentleman-farmer.

"Matters would have soon been brought to a close with Tripolemus in the present day. He would have got a bank-credit manœuvred with wind-bills, dashed out upon a large scale, and soon have seen his crop, and stock sequestrated by the Sheriff; but in those days a man could not ruin himself so easily. The whole Scottish tenantry stood upon the same level flat of poverty, so that it was extremely difficult to find any vantage ground,, by climbing up to which a man might have an opportunity of actually breaking his neck with some eclat. They were pretty much in the situation of people, who, being totally without credit, may indeed suffer from indigence, but cannot posibly become bankrupt, Besides, notwithstanding the failure of Triptolemus's projects, there was to be balanced against the expenditure which they occasioned, all the savings which the extrme economy of his sister Barbara could effect; and in truth her exertions were wonderful. She might have realized, if any one could, the idea of the learned philosopher, who pronounced that sleeping was a fancy, and eating but a habit, and who appeared to the world to have renounced both, until it was unhappily discovered that he had an intrigue with the cook-maid of the family, who indemnified him for his privations by giving him private entree to the larder, and to a share of her own couch, But no such deceptions were practised by Barbara Yellowley. She was up early, and down late, and seemed, to her over watched and overtasked maidens, to be as *wakerife* as the cat herself. Then, for eating, it appeared that the air was a banquet to her, and she would fain have made it so to her retinue. Her brother, who besides being lazy in his person, was somewhat luxurious in his appetite, would willingly now and then have tasted a mouthful of animal food, were it but to know how his sheep were fed off; but a proposal to eat a child could not have startled Mistress Barbara more; and, being of a compliant and, easy disposition, Triptolemus reconciled himself to the necessity of a perpetual Lent, too happy when he could get a scrap of butter to his oaten cake, or (as they lived on the banks of the Eske) escape the daily necessity of eating salmon, whether in or out of season, six days out of the seven,

"But although Mrs. Barbara brought faithfully to the joint stoek all savings which her awful powers of economy accomplished to scrape together, and although the dower of their mother was by degrees expended, nearly so, in aiding them upon extreme occasions, the term at length approached when it seemed imposible that they could sustain the conflict any longer against the evil star of Triptolemus, as he called it himself, or the natural result of his absurd speculations, as it was termed by others. Luckily at this sad crisis a god jumped down to their relief out of a machine. In plain English, the noble lord, who owned their farm, arrived at his mansion-house in their neighbourhood, with his coach and six and his running footmen, in the full splendour of the seventeeth century."

By this nobleman, who happens to hold the office of royal Chamberlain of the Orkneys and Shetland, and is like Triptolemus himself a great experimentalist in his way, the latter is appointed his factor, to reside in Zetland, and carry agricultural improvement into the barren soil of storm-swept and treeless isles He accordingly establishes himself and Baby at the farm of Stourbrough, or Harfra, which lies in the dreary track between Burgh-Westra and Jarlshof; determined to introduce new ploughs, new breads of cattle, and innovations, of every kind. Into this abode Mordaunt, returning home from a visit to the Udaller, is driven by a storm of that peculiar dread which is not uncommon in these tempestuous latitudes:—

"He had not advanced three hours upon his journey, before the wind, which had been so deadly still in the morning, begun at first to wail and sigh, as if bemoaning before hand the evils which it might perpetrate in its fury, like a madman in the gloomy state of dejection which precedes his fit of violence; then gradually increasing, the gale howled, raged, and roared, with the full fury of a northern storm. It was accompanied by showers of rain mixed with hail, which were dashed with the most unrelenting rage against the hills and rocks with which the traveller was surrounded, distracting his attention, in spite of his uttermost exertions, and rendering it very difficult for him to keep the direction of his journey in a country where is neither road, nor even the slightest track to direct the steps of the wanderer, and where he is often interrupted by large pools of water, lakes, and lagoons. All these inland water now lashed into sheets of tumbling foam, much of which, carried off by the fury of the whirlwind, was mingled with the gale, and transported far from the waves of which they had lately made a part; while the salt relish of the drift which was pelted against his face, shewed Mordaunt that the spray of the more distant ocean, disturbed to frenzy by the storm, was mingled with that of the inland lakes and streams.

"A midst this hideous combustion of the element, Mordaunt Mertoun struggled forward as one to whom such elemental war was familiar, and who regarded the exertions which it required to withstand its fury, but as a mark of resolution and manhood. He felt even, as happens usually to those who endure great hardships, that the exertion necessary to subdue them, is in itself a kind of elevating triumph. To see and distinguish his path when the cattle were driven from the hill, and the very fowls from the firmament, was but the stronger proof of his own superiority. 'They shall not hear of me at Burgh-Westra,' said he to himself, 'as they heard of old doited Ringan Ewenson's boat that foundered betwixt road-stead and key. I am more of a crags-man than to mind fire or water, wave by sea, or quagmire by land."

His reception by the Yellowleys is whimsically described; whose terrors, parsimony, and selfish humanity. however, end in affording him a rather unwilling shelter, and boiling a salted goose for his dinner. The table is just prepared for this repast, when another unwelcome stranger encroaches, namely, Bryce Snaelsfoot, a pedlar or *Jagger*, whose appearance almost entirely overthrows the patience of the penurious Baby; and her utter discomfiture ensues, when a third intruder enters, in the shape of *Norna* of the *Fitful-Head*—the most striking and important personage in all the drama. It will not be easy for us to convey an adquate idea of this admirably drawn character; for so much depends on the nice shades between insanity, actual power, superstition, reality, and delusion, that what might appear inconsistent in a sketch or part, is possible, nay feasible, in the view of the extraordinary whole. With this guard, in justice to the author, we present the (shall we say) heroine:—

"'What new tramper is this?; echoed the distracted Baby, whom the quick succession of guests had driven well nigh crazy with vexation. "I'll soon settle her wandering, I shall warrant, if my brother has but the soul of a man in him, or if there be a pair of jougs at Scalloway.'

'The iron was never forged on stithy that would bauld her,' said the old maid servant. 'She comes—she comes—God's sake speak her fair and canny, or we will wave a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles.'

"As she spoke, a woman tall enough almost to touch the top of the door with her cap, stepped into the room, signing the cross as she entered, and pronouncing, with a solemn voice, 'The blessing of God and Saint Ronald on the open door, and the their braid malison and mine upon closehanded churls!;

'And what are ye, that are so bauld wi' your blessing and banning in other folks' houses? What kind of country is this, that folks cannot sit quiet for an hour, and serve heaven, and keep their bit gear thegither, without gangrel men and women coming thigging and sorning ane after another, like a string of wild-geese?,

"This speech, the understanding reader will easily saddle on Mistress Baby, and what effects it might have produced on the last stranger, can only be matter of conjecture; for the old servant and Mordaunt applied themselves at once to the party addressed, in order to deprecate her resentment; the former; speaking to her some words of Norse, in a tone of intercession, and Mordaunt saying in English,' They are strangers, Norna, and know not your name or qualities: they are unacquainted, to, with the ways of this country, and therefore me must hold them excused for their lack of hospitality.'

'I lack no hospitality, young man,' said Triptolemus, *miseris succurrere disco*—the goose that was destined to roost in the chimney till Michaelmus is boiling in the pot for you; but if we had twenty geese, I see we are like to findmouths to eat them every feather—this must be amended.'

What must be amended, sordid slave?' said the stranger Norna, turning at once upon him with an emphasis that made him start—'*What* must be amended? Bring hither, if thou wilt, the new-faugled coulters, spades and harrows alter the implements of our fathers from the ploughshare to the mouse-trap; but know thou art in the land that was one of old by the flaxen-haired Kempoins of the North and leave us their hospitility at least, to shew we come of what was once noble and generous. I say to you beware—while Norna looks forth at the measureless waters, from the crest of Fitful-head, something is yet left that resembles power of defence. If the men of Thule have ceased to be champions, and to spread the barquet for the raven, the women have not forgotten the arts that lifted them of yore into queens and prophetesses,

"The woman who pronounced this singular tirade, was as striking in appearanee as extravagantly lofty in her pretensions and in her language. She might well have represented on the stage, so far as features voice, and stature were concerned, the Bonduca or Boandices of the Britons, or the sage Velleda. Aurinia, or any other fated Pythoness, who ever led

to battle a tribe of the ancient Goths. Her features were high and well formed, and would have been handsome but for the ravages of time, and the effects of exposure to the severe weather of her country. Age, and perhaps sorrow, had quenched, in some degree, the fire of a dark blue eye, whose hue almost approached to black, and had sprinkled snow on such part of her tresses as had escaped from under her cap, and were dishevelled by the rigour of the storm. Her upper garment, which dropped with water was of a coarse dark-coloured stuff, called Wadmaral, then much used in the Zetland island, as also in Iceland and Norway. But as she threw this cloak back from her shoulders, a short jacket, of dark blue velvet, stamped with figuers, become visible, and the vest, which corresponded to it, was of crimson colour, and embroidred with tarnished silver, Her girdle was plaited with silver ornaments cut into the shape of planetary signs—her blue apron was embroidered with imilar devices, and covered a petticoat of crimson cloth. Strong thick enduring shoes, of the half-dressed leather of the country, were ried with straps like those of the Roman buskins, over her scarlet stockings. She wore in her belt, and ambiguous looking weapon, which might pass for a sacrificing knife or dagger, as the imagination of the spectator chose to assign to the wearer the character of a priestess or of a sorceress. In her haud she held a staff, squared on all sides, and engraved with Runic characters and figures, forming one of those portable and perpetual calendars which were used among the ancient natives of Scandinavia, and which, to a superstitious eye, might have passed for a divining rod.

"Such were the appearance, features and attire of Norna of the fitful-head, upon whom many of the inhabitants of the island looked with observanee, many with fear, and almost all with a sort of veneration."—

* * * * * *

"Among those who were supposed to be in league with disembodied spirits, this Norna, descended from and representative of a family which had long pretended to such gifts, was so eminent, that the name assigned to her, which signifies one of those fatal sisters who weave the web of hum an fate, had been conferred in honour of her supernatural powers. The name by which she had been actually christened was carefully concealed by herself and her parents; for to the discovery they superstitiously annexed some fatal consequences, In these times, the doubt only occurred whether her supposed powers were acquired by lawful means. In our days, it would have been questioned whether she was an imposter, or whether her imagination was so deeply impressed with the mysteries of her supposed art, that she might be in some degree a beliver in her own pretensions to supernatural knowledge. Certain it is, that she performed her part with such undoubting confidence. & such striking dignity of look and action. and evinced, at the same time, such strength of language, and such energy of purpose, that it would have been difficult for the greatest sceptic to have doubted the reality of her enthusiasm though he might smile at the pretensions to which it gave rise.

This singular being had shown a marked predilection for Mordaunt, and hung round his neck a runic chain of fairy gold. Before leaving Yellowley's she predicts a wreck from the storm which she exhibits her power by allaying with incantations, and then departs, bidding Mordaunt speed home to Jarlshof, with which injunction he complies. On the ensuing day, Mertoun and his son ascend the promontory.

A dismasted vessel, apparently deserted by her crew, is seen drifting in the *roost*, or rapid stream, which runs against the Head, which she approaches, and is dashed in pieces. One man, clinging to a spar, emerges from the wreck, and Mordaunt gallantly saves his life. In this scene, Snaelsfoot, and the natives all eager for plunder, are conspicuously engaged: the single survivor from the furious element proves to be Captain Cleveland, the Pirate, a bold, free, young and handsome, man, of a brave nature, and not unpleasing address. From Jarlshof he goes to Burgh-Westra, where his reception is warm and hospitable. Here he obtains a firm footing, and Mordaunt's star declines as his ascends. This galls the ingenuous youth, who is stung almost to madness, by the report brought to him by Snaelsfoot of the estimation in which the Captain is held, and of preparations for observing the festival of St. John, where he is to lead the revels instead of the once favoured Mordaunt. This temperament is excellently painted; he wanders forth to a voe or lake, and

"Without taking any determined aim—without having any determined purpose—without almost thinking what he was about. Mordaunt presented his fowling-piece, and fired across the lake. The large swan-shot dimpled its surface like a partial shower of hail—the hills took up the noise of the report, and repeated it again, and again, and again. to all their echoes; the water-fowl took to wing in eddying and confused wheel, answering the echoes with a thousand varying screams from the deep note of the swabie or swartback, to the querulous cry of the tirracke and kittiewake,

"Mordaunt looked for a moment on the clamorous crowd with a feeling of resentment, which he felt disposed at the moment to apply to all nature, and all her objects, animate or inanimate, however little concerned with the cause of his internal mortification.

'Ay, ay,' he said, 'wheel, dive, scream and clamour as you will, and all because you have seen a strange sight, and heard an unusual sound. There is many a one like you in this round word. But you, at least, shall learn, he added, as he re-loaded his gun,' that strange sights and strange sonnds, say, and strange acquaintances to boot, have sometimes a little shade of danger connected with them.—But why should I wreak my own vexation on these harmless sea-gulls?' He' subjoined, after a moment's pause; 'they have nothing to do with the friends that have forgotten me,—I loved them all so well,—and to be so soon given up for the first stranger whom chance threw on the coast!'"

Here the strange and unearthly Norna breaks suddenly upon his musings; and at her instigation, with a hint that his early friends are in danger, he goes to the feast uninvited, and is coldly received by Magnus and his daughters. Among the company assembled on this festive occasion, are Mr. and Miss Yellowley, Lady Glowrorum and two nieces, and Claud Halcro, a good natured Zetland poet, musician, &c. who has strolled in the great world, London, and met with the wits of the age, including Dryden, or "glorious John," as he calls this idol of his worship, but is now the owner of one of his native rocky islets. Halcro's is a playfully drawn character, not very Arcadian as he carries into retirement with him the inveterate habits of a confirmed proser; holding the buttons of his wearied orators, and eternally repeating the same anecdotes with the most minute and tedious digressions. When he could pounce on a patient listner, he is delineated with amusing truth. For instance, with Mordaunt, the listless spectator of the drinking bout, at the feast we have mentioned. In low spirits as Mordaunt was,

"---he was the more meet prey for story-telling Halcro, who had fixed upon him, as in a favourable state to play the part of listener, with something of the same instinct that directs the hooded crow to the sick sheep. Joyfully did the poet avail himself of the advantages afforded by Mordaunt's absence of mind, and unwillingness to exert himself in measures of active defence. With the unfailing dexterity peculiar to prosers, he contrived to dribble out his tale to double its usual length, by the exercise of the privilege of unlimited digression; so that the story, like a horse on the *grand pas*, seemed to be advancing with rapidity, while, in reality, it scare was progressive at the rate of a yard in the quarter of an hour. At length, however, he had discussed, in all its various bearings and relations, the history of his friendly land lord, the master fashioner in Russell-street, including a short sketch of five of his relations, and anecdotes of three of his principal rivals, together with some general observations upon the dress and fashion of the period; and having marched thus far through the environs and outworks of his story, he arrived at the body of the place—"

The revels at Westra, masques balls, &c. are faithfully poutrayed; and a *Whale Hunt*, which accidentally constitutes a part of the amusements enables Cleveland to acquit his obligation to Mordaunt by saving his life. The enmity between these parties breaks out on every opportunity, and is only restrained from open outrage by the influence of Brenda over her old friend, whom she trusts with the secret of her sister's love for Cleveland, and becomes the single object of his attachment. In the midst of the festival. the Jagger brings accounts of the arrival of a ship at Kirkwall, which turns out to be the consort of the Pirate's lost vessel. This news and concurrent circumstances lead to much agitation. The sisters, sleeping together, are disturbed by boding dreams.—Minna of a melancholy grave and mermaid prophecy; Brenda of endeavouring to sing alively song, which she can only execute in the harsh notes of the Reimkennar, Norna. They start, and find the latter not purely imaginary, for Norna herself is trimming her lamp in the chamber, and muttering discordant sounds. With many fearful rites she unfolds her mysterious history to the appalled daughters of Troil, whose near relation she is, the daughter of their grandfather's brother. A heated enthusiast when young, and nurtured in the firmest belief of Norwegian Drows and Scaldic supernatural agencies she is rapt in an ideal creation. A storm which assails her at the *Dwarfie Stone*, a strange relic of Celtic superstition in the Isle of Hoy, produces so strong an effect on her brain, that, in a vision or trance, she meets *Trolld the Dwarf* who pronounces her doom to be, "to reeve her life's giver of the gift which he gave"—and thenceforward to have authority to control the elements. This monstrous prediction is confirmed by her accidentally destroying her father, in escaping to a forbidden lover; and she becomes the wild being described in the Pirate, fancying herself the most wretched and the most potent of human creatures. An interesting example of this and of the manners of the age is given in an account of her acting the Volupsa, or answerer of questions, in a kind of runic sortes, played in sport by the visitors at Westra, but which is turned from jest to gloom by her reply to Minna's inquiry:—

"Untouch'd by love, the maiden's breast
Is like the snow on Rona's crest;
So pure, so free from earthy dye,
It seems, whilst leaning on the sky,
Part of the heaven to which tis night:
But passion like the wild March rain,
May soil the wreath with many a stain,
We gaze—the lovely vision's gone—
A torrent fills the bed of stone,
That hurrying to destruction's shock,
Leaps headlong from the lofty rock."

Disturbed by this response, Minna cannot rest, and while her innocent sister reposes on her neck, she is serenaded by Cleveland, who has taken leave and is to depart for Kirkwall by day-break to ascertain the situation of his old companions. His music is interrupted by Mordaunt's voice; an altercation, a struggle, a groan are heard by poor Minna. She rushes to the window, and sees one man bear off another; she

leaps to the ground, and desperately attempts to follow them, but encounters Halcro, the poet, and is obliged to return to her sleepless pillow. In the morning her foot and ancle are red with blood, but a deluge has swept every trace of what caused the stain from the dewy and glistening grass. From this period Mordaunt is missed, and Minna is as distraught as her relative Norma. An inquiry for the lost youth is set on foot; and, supposing that Norna may be able to furnish some clue to the mystery, even the athymian Mertoun is stirred to seek her at St. Ninian's or St. Ringan's ruined church. Of this place the descridtion is truly *Waverleyan.*

" After the church of St. Ninian's had been denounced as a seat of idolatry, and desecrated of course, the public worship was transferred to another church; and the roof with its lead and its rafters, having been stripped from the little rude old Gothic building, it was left in the wilderness to the mercy of the elements. The fury of the uncontrouled winds, which howled along an exposed space of shifting sands, (for the soil resembled that which we have described at Jarishoff,) very soon choked up nave & aisle; and on the north-west side, which was chiefly exposed to the wind, hid the outside walls more than half way upwards with mounds of drifted sand, over which the gable-ends of the building, with the little belfrey, which was built above its nave, arose in ragged and shattered nakedness of ruin.

" Yet, deserted as it was, the Kirk of Saint Ringan's still retained some semblance of the ancient homage formerly rendered there. The rude and ignorant fishermen of Dunrossness observed a pratice, of which they themselves had well nigh for got the origin, and from which the Protestant Clergy in vain endeavoured to deter them.—When their boats were in extreme peril, it was common amongst them to propose to vow an *awmous*, as they termed it, that is, an alms, to Saint Ringon; and when the danger was over, they never failed to absolve themselves of their vow, by coming singly and secretly to the old church, and putting off their shoes and stockings at the entrance of the church-yard, walking thrice around the ruins, observing that they did so in the course of the sun. When the circuit was accomplished for the third time, the votary dropped his offering, usually a small silver coin, through the mullions of a lanceolated window, which opened into a side isle, and then retired, avoiding carfully to look behind him till he was beyond the precincts which had once been hallowed ground; for it was believed that the skeleton of the saint received the offering in his bony hand, and shewed his ghastly death's head at the window into which it was thrown.

" Indeed, the scene was rendered more appalling to weak and ignorant minds, because the same stormy and eddying winds which, on the one side of the church, threatened to bury the ruins with sand, and had, in fact, heaped it up in huge quantities, so as almost to hide the side-wall with its buttresses, seemed bent on uncovering the graves of those who had been laid to their long rest on the southeastern quarter; and, after an unusually hard gale, the coffins, and sometimes the very corses, of those who had been interred without the usual cearments, were discovered, in a ghastly manner, to the eyes of the living."

Here Mertoun found the Reim-kennan employed on an unholy spell; taking a portion of the sheeted lead from the corpse of her great progenitor Ribolt Troil, a hero of the 15th century, during which she sings a striking incantation.

In answer to his questions, Mertoun is mysteriously told to go to a certain spot at Kirkwall on the fifth day of the fair; and when he requires further proof to induce him to obey such behest, Norna whispers a word in his ear, which produces an effect almost magical.

A shift of the canvas restores us to the Troils, and we see Magnus conducting his adored daughters to visit Norna at her dwelling on Fitful Head; his object to obtain through her skill the restoration of Minna's health. This journey and its circumstances, are replete with incident, but our limits forbid dilation. The singular abode of the Pythoness is a picture by Salvator—her door is opened by one of the favourites of our author, an unseemly dumb dwarf, half goblin half human:—

" As he spoke the door opened, and displayed, to the alarm of Brenda, and the surprise of Minna herself, a square-made dwarf, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a head of most portentous size, and features correspondent—namely a huge mouth, a tremendous nose with large black nostrils, which seemed to have slit upwards, blubber lips of an unconscionable size, and huge wall eyes, with which he leered, sneered, grinned, and goggled on the Udaller as an old acquaintance, without uttering a single word. The young women could hardly persuade themselves that they did not see before their eyes the very demon Troil, who made such a distinguised figure in Norna's legend."

A new scene of apparently magical incantation takes place; but the result is that Minna is wonderfully restored. This though not understood by her friends, arises from an intimation that Mertoun is not slain, and from assurances which afford hope to the disconsolate girl. For the preservation of these rites, as pertaining to Scottish antiquities, the author makes some sort of apology; and in doing so, drops, perhaps, too much of the fictious to agree with the general illusion and verisimilitude of his story. It had been better in a note. But to resume:

Norna will not suffer her visitors to profane her roof by eating food or remaining during the night, and they are driven forth to a cheerless journey homewards. Their adventures in which Triptolemus and Halcro are brought to bear a part, are entertaining, and forward the denouement. The lamentations of the former, in a tête-a tête, are ludicrously droll:—

" Maister Magnus Troil,' said Triptolemus when a second cup had given him spirits to tell his tale of woe,' I would not have you think that it is a little thing that disturbs me. I came of that grain that takes a sair wind to shake it. I have seen many a Martimas and many a Whitsunday in my day, whilk are the times peculiarly grievous to those of my craft, and I could aye, bide the bang; but I think I am like to be dung ower a' thagither in this damned country of your's—Gude forgie me for swearing—but evil communication corrupteth good manners.'

' Now, Heaven, guide us,' said the Udaller,' what is the matter with the man? Why, man, if you put your plough into new land, you must look to have it hank on a stone now and then—You must set us an example of patience, seeing you come here for our improvement.'

' And the de'ill was in my feet when I did so, said the Factor; ' I had better have set myself to improve the cairn on Clochnaban.'

' But what is it, after all,' said the Udaller, ' that has befallen you?—what is it that you complain of?

' Of every thing that has chanced to me since I landed on this Island, which I believe was accursed at the very creation, said the agriculturist,' and assigned as a fitting station for scorners, thieves, whores, (I beg the ladies'. pardon,). witches, bitches, and evil spirits.'

' By my faith, a goodly catalogue,' said Magnus; ' and there has been the day, that if I had heard you give out the half of it, I should have turned improver myself, and have tried to amend your manners with a cudgel.'

' Bear with me,' said the Factor, ' Master Fowde, or Master Udaller, or whatever else they may call you, and as you are strong be pitiful, and consider the luckless lot of any inexperienced person who lights upon this earthly paradise of yours. He asks for drink, they bring him sour whey—no disparagement to your brandy, Fowde, which is excellent—You ask for meat, and they bring you sour fish that Satan might choke upon—You call your labourers together and bid them work; it proves Saint Magnu's day, or Saint Ronan's day, or some infernal Saint or other—or else, perhaps, they have come over the bed with the wrong foot foremost, or they have seen an owl, or a rabbit has crossed them. or they have dreamed of a roasted horse*—in short, nothing is to be done—Give them a spade, and they work as if it burned their fingers; but set them to dancing, and see when they will tire of * * * * and flinging.

The conclusion of certain consultations is that the parties shall go to the fair of Kirkwall, and thither the action is transported. There we find Cleveland resolute to turn from his evil ways, and abandon his wicked associates; but his distiny is shaped otherwise, by slight though uncontrollable events. A squabble with Snaels-foot, whom he discovers selling his property, causes him to be apprehended; he is rescued, and borne triumphantly aboard by his lawless crew. The characters of these bloody ruffians are vigorously touched. They agree with the frightened magistrates of Kirkwall to have their vessel victualled at Stromness, and immediately to quit the coast. Cleveland is left hostage for the pirates, and Triptolemus is to be their security. but he escapes as they carry him to the boat. To remedy this, they seize a pinnace entering the harbour, which happens to be that in which the worthy Udaller, his daughters, and Halcro. are coming to the fair. Their situation is most precarious and painful; but Halcro, in Lieutenant Bunce, a friend of Cleveland's, recognizes an old strolling acquaintance, and through his means is put on shore with Minna and Brenda, to treat for an exchange between Magnus and the Pirate. This, however, the magistrates deny; and the latter, a prisoner in the ruined cathedral, is represented as musing bitterly on his fate:

" Here walked Cleveland, musing over the events of a mis-spent life, which it seemed probable might be brought to a violent and shameful close, while he was yet in the Prime of youth. 'With these dead,' he said, looking on the Pavement.' will I soon be numberd-but no holy man

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* Another of Yellowley's griefs is elseweere laughably told in the disaster of his nine Bee hives.

" ' Thrive!' replied Triptolemus; ' they thrive like every thing else in this country, and that is the backward way.

'Want of care, I suppose,' said Cleveland.

' The contrary, sir, quite and clean the contrary,' replied the Factor;' they died of our muckle care, like Lucky Chritie's chickens,—I asked to see the skeps and cuning and joyful did the fallow look who was to have taken care of them—' had there been any body in charge but myself, he said,' ye might have seen the skeps, or whatever you ca, them; but there wad hae been as mony solan-geese as flees in them, if it had nae been for my four quarters; for I watched them so closely, that I saw them a' creeping out at the little holes one sunny morning, and if I had not stopped the l ak on the instant with a bit clay, the de'il a bee: or flee, or whatever they are, would have been left in the skeps. as ye ca' them!'—In a word, sir, he had clagged up be hives, as if the puir things had had the pestilence, and my bees were dead as if they had been smoaked and so ends my hope, *genefandi gloria mellis*, as Virgilius hath it.

will speak a blessing—no friendly hand register an inscription,—no proud decendant sculpture armorial bearings over the grave of the pirate Cleveland. My whitening bones will swing in the gibbet-irons on some wild beach or lonely cape, that will be esteemed fatal and accursed for my sake. The old mariner, as he passes the sound, will shake his head, and tell of my name and actions as a warning to his younger comrades.—ButMinna !—Minna !—what will be thy thoughts when the news reaches thee !—Would to God the tidings were drowned in the deepest whirlpool betwixt Kirkwall and Burgh. Westra ere they come to her ear !—and O, would to Heaven that we had never met, since we never can meet again !'

" He lifted up his eyes as he spokes and Minna Troil stood before him."

She has heroically come to bid him farwell for ever, not to aid him to escape. Their interview is a fine one: but Norna again appears mysteriously, and easily releases the captive, denouncing woes upon his head if he does not relinquish Minna, and fly without delay never to return again. To favour this arrangement, the sloop is expeditiously supplied with all she wants, and may sail, if her commander wills it, before the Halcyon frigate, of the approach of which intelligence is received, can intercept her voyage. But Cleveland resolves to see the adored Minna once more; and his Lieutenant Bunce, contrives a plot to carry both off, in the conviction that, like the end of a comedy, it will make all concerned happy. This design fails, and the boat's crew who were to effect it are killed or taken; among the latter are Cleveland and the unlucky schemer of the dramatic rape. While this takes place on shore, the Pirate sloop is attacked at sea by the Halcyon and captured, after an ineffectual attempt to blow up both ships. The prisoners are all marched into Kirkwall; Cleveland generally commisserated. Norna and Mertoun meet at the appointed spot; an eclaircissement ensues, and it is learnt that he is the partner of her youthful error; that Cleaveland is the fruit of their Norse union, and that Mordaunt, whom Norna had fancied to be her son, and therefore so busied herself with his destiny, is the son of Mertoun, or rather Vaughan, by a Spanish wife.

In London the younger Vaughan is pardoned on account of his humanity in saving some distinguished persons in the power of the buccaneers—and going abroad in his country's service dies a glorious death. His father retires to a foreign convent. Norna dies in a few years, Brenda is happily united to Mordaunt; and Minna enjoys a state of comparative happiness in fulfilling the purest duties of benevolence and humanity.

We have no space, were it necessary to add our comments. How much the Pirate will be liked in comparison with his brethren from the same pen, will depend on all those varieties of taste which have preferred Waverley to Rob Roy, Kenilworth to Guy Mannering, Old Mortality to Ivanhoe, and so of all the others. It will occur that Norna is a superior cast of Meg-Merrilies, Triptolemus a variety of the Dominie Sampson species, Nick Schrumpfer a goblin page, Minna a relative to the Flora M'Ivors and Annot Lyles; and that other resemblances betray the sameness of the origin of these delightful works. But Magnus and Halcro and Baby, and Snaelsfoot and the Zetlanders, generally, are new and vivid creations. The hand of a master is prominent throughout; and in beautiful reflections, noble landscapes, accurate delineations of character; the Pirate may well be bound up with his admired precursors.*

[In order not to interfere too much with our analysis of the Pirate we have abstained from quoting much of the sweet poetry with which it is interpersed; but not to disappoint our readers, we have selected the chief compositions as a delightful little appendix to the Review.]

Song of the Reim-Kennar, to allay a tempest.

" Stern eagle of the far north west,
Thou that bearest in thy grasp the thunderbolt,
Thou whose rushing pinions stir ocean to madness,
Thou the destroyer of herds, thou the scatterer of navies,
Amidst the scream of thy rage,
Amidst the rushing of thy onward wings,
Though thy scream be lound as the cry of a perishing nation,
Though the rushing of thy wings be like the roar of ten thousand waves,
Yet here, in thine ire and thy haste,
Hear thou the voice of the Reim-kennar.

" Thou hast met the pine-trees of Drontheim,
Their dark-green heads lie prostrate beside their uprooted stems;
Thou hast met the rider of the ocean,
The tall, the strong bark of the fearless rover,
And she has struck to thee the top-sail
That she had not veil'd to a royal armada;
Thou hast met the tower that bears it crest among the clouds,
The battled massive tower of the Jarl of former days,
And the cope-stone of the turret
Is lying upon its hospitable hearth;
But thou too shalt stoop, proud compeller of clouds;
When thou hearest the voice of the Reim-kennar.

" There are verses that can stop the stag in the forest,
Ay, and when the dark-coloured dog is opening on his track;
The are verses can make the wild hawk pause on the wing,
Like the falcon that wears the hood and the jesses,
And who knows the shril whistle of the fowler;
Thou who canst mock at the scream of the drowning mariner,
And the crash of the ravaged forest,
And the groan of the overwhelmed crowds,
When the church hath fallen in the moment of prayer,
There are sounds which thou also must list,
When they are chaunted by the voice of the Reim-kennar.

" Enough of woe hast thou wrought on the ocean,
The widows wring their hands on the beach;
Enough of woe hast thou wrought on the land,
The husbandman folds his arms in despair;
Cease thou the waving of thy pinions,
Let the ocean repose in her dark strength;
Cease thou the flashing of thine eye,
Let the thunderbolt sleep in the armoury of Odin;
Be thou still at my bidding, viewless racer of the north-western heaven,
Sleep thou at the voice of Norna the Reim-kennar.

" Eagle of the far north-western waters,
Thou hast heard the voice of the Reim-kennar,
Thou hast closed thy wide sails at her bidding,
And folded them in peace by thy side.
My blessing be on thy retiring path:
When thou stoopest from thy place on high,
Soft be thy slumbers in the caverns of the unknown ocean,
Rest till destiny shall again awaken thee;
Eagle of the north-west, thou hast heard the voice of the Reim-kennar."

Farewell to Northmaven: by Halcro.

" Farewell to Northmaven,
Grey Hillswicke, farewell!
To the calms of thy haven,
The storms on thy fell—
To each breeze that can vary
The mood of thy main,
And to the bonney Mary!
We meet not again
" Farewell the wild ferry,
Which Halcon could brave,
When the peaks of the Skerry
Were white in the wave
There's a maid may look over
These wild waves in vain,
For the skiff of her lover—
He comes not again.
" The vows thou hast broke,
On the wild currents fling them;
On the quicksand and rock.
Let the mermaiden sing them.
New sweetness they'll give her
Bewildering strain;
But there's one who will never
Believe them again.
" O were there an island,
Though ever so wild,
Where woman could smile, and
No man be beguiled—
Too tempting a snare
To poor mortals were given,
And the hope would fix there,
That should anchor on heaven."

The Song of Harold Harfager.

" The sun is rising dimly red,
The wind is wailing low and dreed;
From his cliff the eagle sallies,
Leaves the wolf his darksome vallies;
In the mist the ravens hover.
Peep the wild dogs from the cover.
Screaming, croaking, baying, yelling,
Each in his wild accents telling,
' Soon we feast on dead and dying,
Fair-hair'd Harold's flag is flying.
Many a crest on air is streaming,
Many a helmet darkly gleaming,
Many an arm the axe uprears,
Doome'd to hew the wood of spears.
All along the crowded ranks,
Horses neigh and armour clanks;
Chiefs are shouting, clarions ringing,
Louder still the bard is singing,
' Gather footmen, gather horsemen,
To the field ye valiant Norsemen!
' Halt ye not for food or slumber,
View not vantage, count not number;
Jolly reapers, forward still,
Grow the crop on vale or hill,
Thick or scatter'd stiff or lithe,
It shall down before the scythe,
Forward with your sickles bright,
Reap the harvest of the fight—
Onward footmen, onward horsemen,
To the charge ye gallant Norsemen!
' Fatal chuser of the slaughter,
O'er you hovers Odin's daughter;
Hear the choice she spreads before ye,—
Victory, and wealth, and glory;
Or old Valhalla's roaring hall,
Her ever-circling mead and ale,
Where for eternity unite
The joys of wassail and of fight.
Headlong forward, foot and horsemen.
Charge and fight, and die like Norsemen!'"

Serenade.

" Love wakes and weeps
While Beauty sleeps!
O for Music's softest numbers,
To prompt a theme,
For Beauty's dream,
Soft as the pillow of her slumbers.
" Through groves of palm
Sigh gales of balm,
Fire-flies on the air are wheeling;
While through the gloom
Comes soft perfume,
The distant beds of flowers revealing.
" O wake and live,
No dream can give
A shadow'd bliss, the real excelling;
No longer sleep,
From lattice peep,
And list the tale that love is telling."

[LIT. GAZ.

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* There is one nasty word, page 50, vol. III. whic without being fastidious, we wish were altered; a little more of cant language than is usual with is author; and a droll typographical blunder p 70, vol. II. which makes it appear that one toothpick served a numerous Zetland company.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

An order is expected to issue from the Horse Guards, to change the regimentals of the Infantry Officers of the Army: a long coat to be substituted for the jacket now in use, and a plain blue frock to be worn for undress, with a Prussian or stand up-collar.—A child of Mr. T. Hot-

[*Continued after the Poetry.*]

A WIFF TO HER HUSBAND IN ADVERSITY.

Thou, thou wast ever only dear,
In joy or sorrow, peace or danger;
Then start not, love! 'tis but a tear—
Then start not at a trembling stranger!
I weep not for the wealth we had,
Or fashion's idle splendour fleeted:
No, no—'tis that thou lookest sad,—
'Tis for thy sighs so oft repeated!

Thou dear one, smile as once thou smiled,
If but for me thy tears are flowing,
Some little cot—lone, simple, wild,
Where nameless flowers around are growing—
Shall shine a palace proud to me,
If thou art there to point my duty.
Delightful scene! while blest by thee,
Each morn shall breathe of peace and beauty.
Though cheeks that glow'd, and hearts that vow'd,
Are gone when fortune fails to cheer thee;
Yet, love! far happier from the crowd,
One heart, unchang'd, is beating near thee!
Though all those sunshine friends are flown,
Who throng'd our blooming summer bower,
Oh! say thou art not all alone—
I'll share, I'll cheer this adverse hour!

Nay sigh not thus; though thou dost see
Tears warp my cheek in pensive sadness,
'Tis ecstacy to mourn with thee,
Bid thee yet hope for days of gladness.
Wealth is not bliss—look brightly round,
Recal past scenes of peace and pleasure,
When on Passaic's banks we found
Love, simple love, life's truest treasure!

How oft, at twilight's holy calm,
Beside that dear secluded river,
We drank the valley breeze's balm!
Was there one roving wish?—oh, never!
Then was the maple trembling green,
With some lone fountain mildly sporting,
Sweet emblem of the happy scene,
Serenely bright and ever courting.

And love, true love, doth yet remain
With thy fond wife's unaltered bosom;
Nor will thou feel regret or pain,
While Heaven leaves one fadeless blossom,
Oh! thou art lovelier far to me—
Far lovelier in this hour of sorrow;
For I can think of only thee—
Wish for thy sake a brighter morrow!

[*Continued from the Page* 389.]

chinson, near Appleby, died in consequence of drinking boiling water from the spont of a tea-kettle.—Mrs. Woodward, an old Lady of 80 years of age, imprisoned in the Fleet for contempt of the Court of Chancery, upwards of six years!—Miss Stephens narrowly escaped shipwreck in coming from the Continent.—Mr. Blake, the barrister, who went with Lord Wellesley to Ireland, expected to return to London about the 8th inst.—A buffalo and calf sold at Tattersall's last week for ten guineas, to a gentleman residing at Clapton.—An extensive seizure made of foreign silks, on board a vessel in Leith Roads, neatly rolled np in sheet lead cases, and concealed in casks of apples, imported from Hamburgh,—A fine wolf dog now in the King's possession, followed the carriage from Herrenhausen to Wetzler, 80 miles: has been named Wetzler.—Two new officers, with large salaries, have been created in the Foreign Department.—Mr. Planta and Mr. Hamilton, the Marquis of Londonderry's private Secretaries. are, in future, to have each an Assistant Secretary,—Whole of the furniture of her late Majesty about to be sold at Cambridge House, as well as that mansion.—During the violent gale on the 20th inst. a temporary theatre at Trowbridge, belonging to a company of intinerant comedians, was blown down, to the no small alarm of the Thespians!—The Greek force in the Morea is calculated at 60,000 men.—Italian Opera opens on Saturday next, under the direction of a Committee of Noblemen: many new performers.—On Thursday morning the bridge at Bisham, near Great Marlow, was washed away, and the roads rendered impassable.—Letters of the 16th Nov. have been received by a Leeward Island mail: the fever prevails at Tobago and Antigua, and has been particularly fatal to the old European inhabitants.—His Majesty is said to have directed that the temporary residence in Marlborough row, formerly occupied by him, during the repairs at the Pavilion, is to be immediately fitted for the use of Sir B. Bloomfield and family. Hitherto Sir B. Bloomfield has resided in the Palace, where also Lady B. has been accommodated when at Brighton.—At Leeds old Church, on Christmas day, there were no fewer than 79 christenings; and it was expected that there would be 20 or 30 marriages there every day this week.—A quantity of barley cut at Bank-end, in the parish of Stanwix, on the 21st ult. St. Thomas's Day.—Cholera Morbus prevails at Calcutta: prudent persons go to bed with a bottle of laudanum and another of brandy near their pillow, these being the only remedy—Lord Mayor of Dublin issued order for a general illumination in honour of Marquis Wellesley.—His Majesty is expected to return to Carlton Palace on the 1st of February,—M'Greggor, the famous Scotch piper, in coming from the house of—Wedderburne, Esq. in the Albany, fell down the stair-case, & was killed instantly. The Iris packet delivered a mail at Waterford, and returned to Milford in twenty-four hours.—Lord Titchfield expected to be returned without opposition for the borough of Lynn.—His Majesty gives a ball to the younger branches of the nobility and gentry this evening.—A house in Philadelphia has, within nine months, sold a million of dollars in gold, to be shipped for England, to pay for foreign manufactured goods.—It is said that the Marquis of Camden paid into the Exchequer, on Thursday, 11,000*l*, being a further portion of the income the noble Marquis relinquished as Teller of the Exchequer.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS,

Of Sons: Lady Georgiana Grenfell, at Croxteth Park, Lancashire;—The Ladies of Sir George Clerk, M. P.;—of Joseph Baretto, esq., in Portland-place;—of George Jenyns, esq. at Bettisham-hall, Cambridgeshire?—of Joseph Warner Henley, esq. at Park Farm, Waterperry;—of Captain S. P. Hurd, in Sloane-street;—

Of Daugeters; The Ladies of Thomas Daniel, esq. in Grosvenor-street;—of William Franks, esq. in Wimpole-street;—of Dr. Mayo, at Tunbridge Wells;—of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham;—of the Rev. James Kevill(of Croft Castle), at Bath;—of James Rymer, esq. at Beaconsfield, Bucks—of John Charles Bristow, esq. at Hill, near Southampton;—of Frederick Coventry, esq. in Curzon-street, May Fair.

MARRIAGES.

Alexander Monro, esq. son of Dr. Monro, of Bushy, Herts, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Robert Withy, esq. of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.—George Longmore, esq. of Upwell, Norfolk, to Eliza Beckford, third daughter of George Reynolds esq. of Christ's Hospital.—At Mary-labonne church, St. John Bogle French, esq. of the Madras Military Establishment, to Louisa Jane, youegest daughter of the late George Rose, esq. of Crookham, near Newbury.—Mr. John Brookes, of Southampton-street, Strand, to Miss Elizabeth Wallis, of Clapham, Surrey.—Harcourt Firmin, esq. of Dedham, Essex, to Frances Pulham, only daughter of James Pulham, esq. of Woodbridge.—At Thames Ditton, William Joseph Furlong, esq. of the 90th Light Infantry, to Mary Anne Sophia Leigh, eldest daughter of John Leigh, esq. late of Hadley, Middlesex, and now of High House, Thames Ditton.—Major Onslow, of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Mildred, daaghter of John Jones, esq. of East Wickham-house, Kent.—William, son of Francis Henderson, esq. of Stockwell, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late John Andrews, esq. of the same place.—At Lambeth, Robert Bell, esq. to Sarah, widow of the late Wm. Gilbert Hawkins, esq. and third daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Ashe, many years rector of Layell Burrell, Wiltshire.—At Clipstone, Northamptonshire, Major Wm. Fawcett, to Christian AnnKnox, eldest daughter of Henry Coleman, esq. of Clipstone-house, and widow of W. Knox, esq. late of Carlton-house, Leicestershire.—Roderick Macleod, M. D. to Margaret Gambier, daughter of the Rev, Dr. Macleod, rector of St. Annes, Westminster—At Lambeth, Jonathan Angas, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Poignard, of Stockwell, Surrey.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Monro, esq. second son of Thomas Monro, esq. M. D. of Bushey, Herts, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late James Monro, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.—At Lambath, Joshua Blackburn, esq. of Liquorpond-street, London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Blades, esq. of Brockwell-hall, Surrey.

DEATHS.

In Berkeley-square, after a long and painful illness, Maria Countess of Guilford, widow of Francis, late Earl of Guilford.—Mrs. Elizabeth Danby, of George-street, Sloane Square, Chelsea.—At Kensington Gore. Barbara, eldest daughter of W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P.—In Bolton-row, Catherine Julia, wife of Robert Ward, esq. M. P.—In Trinity-square, aged 57, Benjamin Stow, esq. late Commissioner of the Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital Dues.—At Woolwich, Lieut. Col. Charles Adolphus Quist, commanding the Riding House Establishment of the Royal Artillery, aged 92.—In George-street, Portman-square, the Rev. Gilbert Mathias.—At Maidstone, Miss Rachel Russell Caroline Eliot.—At Tobago, John Robley, esq. (President of his Majesty's Council in that island), late of Russell-square, London.—Aged 56, Charles James Letterman, esq. of Warwick-square.—At Sea, on December 24, Geo. Augustus Howard, son of Mathew Howard, esq. of Norwood.—In Blackman-street, Southwark, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt.—At Witham, after an illness of a few hours, the very Reverend J. Jefferson, Archdeacon of Colchester, rector of Weeley, and vicar of Witham, in the county of Essex.—Aged 91, Mrs. Agnes Atkinson, of Great Ormond-street.—Aged 68, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. G. Gaskin, D. D. rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch, London. and of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.—At Royal Hill, Greenwich, aged 84, Joshua Young, esq.—Snsanna. the wife of Marmaduke Hart, esq. of Mecklenburge square.—At Reigate, John Fox, esq. of Parltament-street, Westminister.—InClaremont place, Holloway, aged 70, Lieut. Colonel Brust, late of the 83d foot.—Of the hydrocephalus, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Waugh, esq. of Guilford, Surry.—On Christmas Day, at Broughton-hall, in Lancashire, Wm. Jones, esq. upwards of forty years a partner in the banking-house of Jones, Loyd, and Co. in London and Manchester.—At Corfu, Fov. 10, aged 29, Ensign Johnson, of the 61st foot, third son of the Rev. Charles Johnson, of South Stoke. near Bath.—In Parliament-street, aged 61, John Mills, esq.—On the 9th ult., at Brighton, deeply lamented by her afflicted husband, her family, and friends, Susanna, the wife of Mr. John Ashley, of Hagley- place, Kennington.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

English Extracts.

(Continued from the Page 382.

street and College-green lining these streets on either side from the Castle to the College. A troop of Royal Horse Artillery was stationed on Cork-hill, and a large detachment of the 52d Regiment took the duty at the Castle.

The streets of the north-side of the city were lined by the 78th Highland Regiment, and the 13th Foot. The 12th Regiment of Lancers occupied Great Britain-street and Summer-hill.

About twelve o'clock also his Majesty's Privy Council, to whom summonses had been issued for attendance at 11 o'clock this forenoon, began to assemble at the Great Council Chamber; The Officers of State were also in readiness to receive the Noble Marquis. The streets through which the procession was to pass were now crowded to excess; and the windows of every house displayed all the beauty and fashion of the city—our lovely country women, elegantly attired, occupied every convenient situation commanding a view of the splended pageant.

At half parst twelve, his Excellency the Earl Talbot, accompanied by several of his Excellency's personal friends, arrived at Dublin Castle from the Phœnix Park.

A discharge of artillery announced the landing of the Marquis Wellesley, at twenty minutes past eleven precisely. His Lordship was welcomed on shore by the cheers and congratulations of thousands of spectators—rockets communicating the intelligence to the Castle, and thence to the Park. The joy-bells of the cathedrals were in motion during the entire day.

The Marquis Wellesley reached Ballyboughbridge at half past one, when the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the High Sheriffs, Chief Members of the Corporation, and a prodigious concourse of the Nobility and Gentry, in carriages and on horseback, were in waiting to receive him. His Lordship appeared in high health and spirits, and the resemblance between his Lordship and his Noble Brother, Lord Maryborough, appeared to every body present singularly striking. Having entered the Lord Lieutenant's carriage amidst shouts of welcome from the populace, and the waving of handkerchiefs from every balcony and window, the order of procession, as already described in our paper of this day's se'nnight, was observed, and a strong squadron of horse, in full uniform, closed the cavalcade. As the Noble Marquis passed through the several streets on his way to the Castle, he received every demonstration of the most gracious welcome from the thousands who waited from an early hour of the morning to hail his Lordship's arrival in his native land, in so distinguished a quality as its Chief Governor.

The Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Frankfort de Montmorency took their seats in the Marquis Wellesley's carriage. The Noble Marquis recognised several of his Irish friends in the carriages which formed the procession, and most graciously bowed to them as they drove by.

Rockets sent up from the Castle gave signal for a royal salute from the battaries in the Phœnix Park. The salute was fired directly as his Lordship was set down from his carriage.

The Noble Marquis Wellesley entered the palace-gate at quarter past two. He alighted at the grand portal, where he was received by a number of personages of distinction. The pressure of the crowd, who had found entrance within the palace-yards, and who enthusiastically cheered his Lordship, on his arrival, was very great. From the grand portal, his Lordship and suite were conducted by the Officers of State, and the principal Officers of Earl Talbot's Household, through the state apartments, to the presence Chamber, where numerous distinguished friends and visitors had previously assembled to hail his Lordship's arrival at the seat of Government. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship's investiture to the exalted office of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland took place. For this purpose the Noble Marquis proceeded to the Council Chamber, where the Lord Lieutenant and all the Privy Councillors were seated with their hats on; the Marquis Wellesley stood, uncovered, on the right hand of the Lord Lieutenant's Chair. His Lordship then delivered to his Excellency his Majesty's Letters Patent, appointing him to be Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, which his Excellency directed to be read.

After the Patent had been read, the oath of Chief Governor was administered to the Noble Marquis; the usual oaths were then also administered to his Lordship by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Marquis Wellesley now produced to the Lord Lieutenant his Majesty's letter, authorising his Excellency to deliver the Sword of State to his Lordship—which being read by a Privy Councillor, the Lord Lieutenant then delivered the Sword of State to the Marquis accordingly. His Lordship was next invested with the Collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, as Grand Master—and he thereupon took his seat at the Council Board, covered, and the Earl Talbot retired. Another Royal Salute was now fired from the Phœnix Park.

His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley will dine to-day with the Earl Talbot, at the Phœnix Park. A large company, consisting of all the Nobles of the land, at present in Dublin, the great Officers of State, and other personages of distinction, will have the honour of dining with the Earl Talbot on this occasion. The Earl Talbot introduced several of the Nobility and others to our new Viceroy in the course of the day.

After his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley was sworn into office, he conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Lord Mayor, with the promise of a Baronetcy.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, Jan 5.

DUBLIN CASTLE, DEC. 31, 1821.

This day, at one o'clock, the Earl Talbot, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left the Castle, in order to embark on board his Majesty's yacht, the William and Mary, on his return to England. His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, and the Earl Talbot went together from the Castle in the state coach, preceded by the leading coaches, in which were the Officers of State, to the South Wall, where the yacht lay. They were escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and attended by a number of the nobility and persons of distinction, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, several of the Aldermen, and principal citizens, in their carriages, followed by a concourse of people, to the water side. The streets were lined by the regiments of infantry on Dublin duty. The Earl Talbot received every demonstration of respect, in passing through the streets, from the people, who testified their regard by repeated wishes for his welfare and safe return to England.

[*Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser, Jan. 8.*

IRELAND.

[From Freeman's Dublin Journal of Thursday

LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

A most splendid entertainment was given yesterday by the Lord Mayor to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. There were present about 120 persons of the first rank and character in the country. A most excellent dinner was spread upon the festive board, and the Lord Mayor took the chair at a few minutes before seven o'clock.—On his right was seated his Excellency the Marquis Wellesly, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Mount-Charles, the Commander in Chief, Lord Norbury, Mr. Blake, Mr. Gregory, Sir A. B. King &c. On his left the Lord Chancellor, Lord Frankford, Lord Rosse, Lord Castlecotte, Mr. Plunkett. There were present besides Mr. Secretary Goulburn, the Solicitor-General, the Recorder, Board of Aldermen, &c.

After the dinner, the removes, desserts &c. had concluded, and the noise had somewhat subsided from the storming of the ceiling with Champagne corks, the cloth was removed, and the Lord Mayor proposed.

"Our revered Sovereign, George the Fourth"—Tune, 'God save the King.'

"Duke of York and the Army." 'Duke of York's March.'—"Duke of Clarence and the Navy." Rule Britannia.' "Duke of Cumberland, and the rest of the Royal Family."—The next toast was one in which the Lord Mayor felt satisfied the feelings of the Noblemen and Gentlemen present would anticipate any commendation with which he could preface it. The high honour which his Excellency had done him by his presence, he duly appreciated; and he was the more proud of that honour, as the Viceroy who was his guest, was an illustrious Irishman. He begged leave to propose the health of—

"Our Illustrious Countryman, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland."—Tune 'Patrick's day.'

The loud and continued plaudits which accompanied the announcement of this toast, can only be regarded as adequately expressive of the feelings of respect, admiration, and gratitude, which the whole country entertain towards this distinguished Noblemen. As soon as silence was restored, his Excellency rose, evidently under strong emotion, and spoke nearly as folows:—

"My Lord Mayor, my Lords and Gentlemen—I sincerely thank you for the honour you have done me, and I hope I shall merit it (applause). That honour is considerably enhanced in my estimation by the gratifying sentiment with which you have accompanied it—the prosperity of my native country. Devoted as I am to this country, by affection—by interest—by the earliest attachment, I have ever endeavoured to promot the welfare and prosperity of Ireland. But my Lord Mayor, by your association of that sentiment with my health, I conceive I am to understand that properity which you contemplate as the effect resulting from my administration of the government of this country. In zeal, in anxiety,

and in diligence, I feel that I shall not be wanting. In my efforts to give effect to these my intentions, it is but natural that I should mainly rely on our co-operation. Upon the support of the learned of the land, of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who surround me, do I place my chief reliance, to tranquilize the country, and cultivate its happiness. In affording me this desirable aid, I cannot too strongly inculcate upon your minds the necessity of promoting, by every means in your power, those wise, those constitutional, those truly loyal principles, conveyed in the admonition of our sacred and beloved Sovereign when he was pleased to honour this country with the presence of his sacred person. This admonition points out to you a right rule of conduct: it breathes the spirit of my instructions, and it is the bounden duty of us all to revere and to cherish it. It is *not by* putting together phrases, or by mere effusion of sentiment, that benefit can accrue to the country; but a by steady pursuit of the conduct that has been recommended and an earnest endeavour to conciliate our fellow countrymen. These are the sentiments which I entertain, and having expressed them, I would beg leave to proprose the health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, and may they cultivate the affections of the people, and ever act in conformity to the wishes of their King."

The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks on the part of the Corporation. He hoped that both he and the Corporation would ever act in conformity to the wishes of the King; and he felt strongly assured that they would best do so by maintaining the principles of the Constitution.

"The Lord Chancellor and the Irish Bench."

Lord Manners briefly returned thanks.

"The Commander of the Forces, and Army serving in Ireland."

To the title of the Commander of the Forces, his Excellency begged leave to annex that of his good friend, who rendered to him the greatest service that had been accomplished during his administration in India.

The Commander of the Forces returned thanks, and in feeling terms acknowledged the compliment.

"Earl Talbot.—Earl Whitworth."—Mr. Peel."—"Mr. Grant."—"The Attorney-General and the Irish bar.

The Solicitor-General, in the absence of the Attorney-General, returned thanks.

At the announcement of this toast considerable mirth was excited, as several Gentlemen bowed to Mr. Plunkett, recognising him in the official capacity he is about to assume, whilst Mr. Plunkett, with a suppressed smile, affected astonishment that gentleman should bow to him.

At twelve o'clock the Marquis Wellesley retired. Other toasts and speeches followed, and the meeting continued its conviviality till a late hour.

We understand that, by his Excellency's particular desire, previously signified to the Lord Mayor, no offensive or party toast was given.—Dublin Morning Post.

LONDON.

JANUARY 10TH.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Captain E. M. Daniell, of the Dutchess of Atholl, for Bengal and China; Captain T. Sanders, of the Orwell, and Captain J. Walker, of the *Macqueen*, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the purpose of determining the following question, viz.:—"That this Court confirm their resolution of the 26th September last, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of that month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of 2,000l. upon the grounds therein stated." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affimative.

B. C.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1821.

Whitehall Jan. 9, 1822.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Grant Seal, for granting the dignities of a Marquess and Duke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Richard Marquis of Buckingham, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Grater, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Marquis of Chandos and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Whitehall, January 12, 1822.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, granting to George Thomas John Earl of Westmeath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Marquis of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland. by the name, stile, and title, of Marquis of Westmeath.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to Francis Viscount Killmorey, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount of Newry and Morne, in the county of Down, and Earl of Killmorey, in the Queen's County.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to Henry Stanley Viscount Monck, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of an Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Rathdown.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to William Viscount Ennismore, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully beggotten, the dignity of an Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Earl Listowel, of Listowel, in the county of Kerry.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom, called Ireland, granting to Richard Viscount Mount Earl and the heirs male of his body lawfully beggotten, the dignities of Viscount and Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Adare and Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to William Lord Castlemaine, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten the dignity of a Viscount of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Castlemaine.

Whitehall, Jan. 9, 1822.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, the Rev. Frederick William Blomberg, Clerk, Master of Arts, to be by them elected into the place of Cannon Residentiary of the said Cathedral Church the same being vacant by the death of Dr. Samuel Ryder Weston.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Rev. George Halcombe, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the resignation of the Rev. Frederick Wm. Blomberg.

The King has also been pleased to grant unto the Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Clerk, Master of Arts, the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the resignation of the Rev. George Holcombe.

JANUARY 30TH

On Saturday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, K. C. B. was appointed, provisionally, Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces in India, and Second Member of Council in Bengal, on the death, resignation, or coming away of General the Marquis of Hastings.

FROM THE ARMY LIST, FOR DECEMBER.

GENERAL ORDER No. 392.

HORSE GUARDS, *8th Nov.* 1821,

The Commander in Chief has observed that the King's Regulation is generally neglected and evaded, which enjoins Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps to limit their Regimental Bands to one Serjeant for a Master, and one Musician for each Troop or Company; and that a number of Men are now taken from the Ranks and employed as Musicians to an extent that is equally injurious to the efficiency of the Service, as it is a hardship upon those who are subjected to the expense attending this unauthorized irregularity.

It is always painful to the Commander in Chief to observe a neglect of His Majesty's Regulations; and His Royal Highness feels it the more necessary to put a stop to this abuse, under the present reduced state of the Regimental Establishments, which calls for the efficiency of every Man as far as it is possible to effect it. But although the Establishment of Troops and Companies in each Regiment is reduced, yet it is not the wish or intention of His Royal Highness to place the Bands upon a scale below what has been hitherto though essential for the due performance of the duty required of them; and they may accordingly be still maintained to the regulated extent of a Serjeant Master and Ten Musicians. But Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps are enjoined, and commanded, and held responsible, that this number shall not be exceeded under any circumstance, excuse, or arrangement whatever; and such Men as are now, in contradiction to the King's Regulations, clothed and maintained as Musicians beyond this number, must be immediately replaced in the ranks.

General Officers are called upon, at their periodi-

cal inspections, to see that the *letter* and *spirit* of this order are strictly complied with.

By Command, &c.
H. TORRENS, Adjt. Genl.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of November, 1822.

Brevet—lieutenant general F. *Baron* Hompesch, to be general in the army, 12th August 1819; captains Cobbe, royal artillery to be Major do. do; Gordon, to be do. do. do; Nicholls, 66th foot, to be do. do. 5th July 1821; Longden, 33d foot, to be do. do. 1st November; Wood, 2d foot to be do. do. 9th November 1818; colonel Sir C. M'Carthy, brigadier general on W. coast of Africa, 6th September 1821.

1st Dragoon Guards—W. Cunningham, to be cornet by purchase vice Lloyd, retired, 27th September; cornet Alcock, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Trevillan, 14th dragoons, 24th October; cornet Knatchbull, from 1st dragoons to be lieutenant by purchase vice Stephenson, rifle brigade, do.

2d Dragoon Guards—cornet Copland, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Cuff, promoted, 27th September; T. Unett, to be cornet by purchase do.

3d Dragoon Guards—lieutenant Rolland, to be captain by purchase vice Evans, retired, 10th October; lieutenant Methold, from 19th dragoons, to be captain by purchase vice Stracey, retired, 11th do; cornet & lieutenant *Hon*, G. R. Abercrombie, to be lieutenant by purchase, do; gent. cadet W. Hibbert, from royal military college to be cornet by purchase, 15th November.

6th Dragoon Guards—cornet Brimer, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Dunne, 91st foot, 24th October P. Wise, to be cornet by purchase, do.

1st Dragoons—lieutenant Green, to be captain by purchase vice Hoskins, retired, do; cornet Keating, to be lieutenant by purchase, do.

2d Dragoons—brevet lieutenant colonel Hankin, to be lieutenant colonel by purchase vice Clarke, retired, 11th do; captain Grey, from 10th Dragoons, to be Major by purchase, do; cornet Clarke, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Trotter, 19th Dragoons, do; C. S. Smith, to be cornet by purchase, do.

4th Dragoons—lieutenant Nepean, from 16th dragoons, to be captain by purchase vice Norcliffe, promoted, 4th do.

6th Dragoons—captain Randall, from half pay to be captain vice Douglas, dead, 7th November.

7th Dragoons—cornet G. H. *Earl of* Belfast, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Seymour, 41st foot, 4th October; cornet *Hon*, E. S. Pery, from 6th dragoons to be lieutenant by purchase vice Chichester, 2d W. J. R. 11th do.

8th Dragoons—cornet Hewett, to be lieutenant vice Mayer, dead. 25th February; cornet and adjutant Stammers, to the rank of lieutenant, 26th do

9th Dragoons—cornet Scarlett, from 18th dragoons to be lieutenant, by purchase vice *Lord* G. Bentinck, 50th foot, 24th October.

10th Dragoons—lieutenant Otway, to be captain by purchase vice Grey, 2d dragoons do; cornet R. S. C. *Viscount* Beauchamp, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Bardett, 79th foot, do; ensign F. G. D'A, *Marquis of* Carmarthen, from 69th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Otway, do; *Lord* F. L. Gower to be cornet by purchase vice Beauchamp, do.

12th Dragoons—captain Erskine, to be major by purchase vice Bridger retired, do; lieutenant Hay, to be captain by purchase, do; cornet *Hon*, G. Hervey, from 19th dragoons to be lieutenant by purchase vice Slade, 2d ceylon Regiment, do.

15th Dragoons—cornet Scott, from 18th dragoons to be lieutenant by purchase vice Pennington retired, do.

16th Dragoons—cornet Montgomery, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Nepean 4th dragoons, 4th do.

17th Dragoons—cornet Potts, to be lieutenant vice De L'Etang, dead 7th do; W. Penn, to be cornet by purchase vice Raven, promoted 1st September; *Hon*, N. H. C. Massey, to be cornet 7th October.

18th Dragoons—captain Luard, to be major by purchase vice Synge, promoted 27th September: lieutenant Bacon, from 13th Dragoons to be captain by purchase 11th October; cornet Leslie, to be lieutnant by purchase vice Nisbett, 18th do; A. Shewell, to be cornet by purchase vice Scott, 15th dragoons 24th do; G. Lygon, to be cornet by purchase vice Laing, 31st foot, 8th November.

19th Drags.—lieutenant Gowdie, to be captain by purchase vice Hammersley, retired 1st do; Cornet Mecham, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Methold, 3d dragoon guards 11th October; cornet Dashwood, to be lieutenant by purchase 1st November; H. A. O'Neill, to be cornet by purchase vice Mecham, 11th October; Captain *Sir* J. R. Eustace, to be major by purchase vice Moultrie, retired, 9th November.

19th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Duff, to be captain by purchase, 9th November 1821; cornet Johnstone, to be lieutenant by purchase, do. Ensign and lieutenant Thornton, to be lieutenant and captain by purchase, vice Powell retired, 11th October; ensign and lieutenant *Hon*. F. H Needham, to be lieutenant and captain by purchase, vice Gronow, retired, 24th do; 2d lieutenant *Hon* J. Ahmerst, from rifle brigade to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase do; ensign Fludyer, from 44th foot, to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase, 25th do.

Coldstream Guards.—Ensign and lieutenant Montagu, to be lieutenant and captain by purchase, vice Talbot, retired, do; Ensign Hay, from 43d foot, to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase, 1st Nov.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant colonel Armstrong, from half pay, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Plenderleath, cancelled, 18th October.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant Innis, to be captain by purchase, vice Colclough, retired, 23d do; Lieutenant Denham, from 64th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Sutherland, retired, 24th do; ensign Hill, to be lieutenant by purchase, do; gentleman cadets W. Harris, from royal military college, to be ensign by purchase, do.

6th Foot.—Lieutenant Armstrong, to be captain by purchase, vice Welsh retired, 4th October.

7th Foot,—Lieutenant Squire, to be captain by purchase, vice English, retired, 18th do; cornet *Hon*. John Kennedy, to be lieutenant by purchase, do.

10th Foot.—Lieutenant Levinge, to be captain by purchase vice Thaine, retired, 24th do; ensign Le Merchant, to be lieutenant by purchase, do.

12th Foot,—W. Fothergill, to be ensign by purchase, vice Pounden, 55th November.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant Fenton, to captain by purchase, vice Wilkinson, retired, 11th Oct.; ensign Rothe, to be lieutenant by purchase, do; C, L, Wingfield, to be ensign by purchase, do.

14th Foot.—Ensigns Keowen, to be lieutenant, vice Newenham, resigned, 11th November: ensign Wood, to be lieutenant, vice Akenside, promoted, 6th September 1821; lieutenant Ware, from 89th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Jenour, removed from the service, 18th October; R, Nayler, to be ensign, vice Keowen. 11th November 1820.

16th Foot.—Brevet lieut. col. Hamilton, to be major, by purchase, vice lieutenant colonel Vandeleur, retired 24th October.

17th Foot.—Ensign O'Halloran, to be lieutenant, vice De Moor, dead, 30th September; ensign Carruthers, to be lieutenant, vice Pickering, dead, 4th October; R, C, Moffatt, to be ensign, 30th September; W, S, Moncrieff, to be ensign, 7th October; gentleman cadet C, Forbes, from royal military college, to be ensign, 4th October 1821.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant Forbes, to be captain by purchase vice M'Donald, retired, 24th October; ensign Rose, to be lieutenant by purchase, do; J, D, Cogan, to be ensign by purchase do.

21st Foot.—Major Leahy, to be lieutenant colonel vice Nooth dead, 24th August; captain Gordon, to be major, do; 2d lieutenant Deare, to be 1st lieutenant by purchase, vice Bridgeman, 28th foot 24th Oct. H. C. Daniel to be 2d lieutenant by purchase, 15th Nov.

24th Foot.—ensign Murray, to be lieutenant, vice Schoof, 67th foot, 1st September 18th; ensign Martley to be lieutenant, vice Berwick, 13 drogoons 1st October 1820; ensign Campbell, half-pay 71st foot, to be ensign, vice Murray, 1st September 1820; W, M'D. Hopper to be ensign, vice Hartley, 1st October 1820; gent, cadet W. Buckley, from royal military college, to be ensign, vice Hopper, cancelled, 4th October, 1821.

28th foot.—Lieutenant Bridgeman, from 21st foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Kidd, retired, 24th October 1821.

29th foot.—Ensign Sitwell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Penrose, retired, 4th do 1821; S, B, Boileau, to be ensign by purchase.

30th Foot.—Marecheaux, to be ensign, vice Paton, 67th foot, 9th December 1820.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Taylor, to be captain by purchase, vice Ryan, retired, 11th Oct. 1821; cornet Laing, from 18th dragoons to be lieutenant by purchase, 24th do.

34th Foot.—Ensign Stanford, to be lieutenant, vice Bower, foot, 1st September 1820; gent. cadet D, Coscelle, from royal military college, to be ensign, 4th October 1821.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant Snodgrass, from 52d foot, to be adjutant and lieutenant, vice Mathew, resigns adjutancy only 13th do

39th Foot.—Lieutenant Speirs, to be captain by purchase, vice Dundas, retired, 24th do; ensign *Hon*. H. R, Moleyneux, from 85th foot, to be lieut. by purchase do.

41st Foot,—Lieutenant Townshend, to be captain by purchase, vice major Tallon, retired 1st November; lieutenant Dawson, from 53d foot to be lieutenant vice Momperson, half-pay receiving difference, 25th October; ensign Smith, to be lieutenant by purchase, 1st November; L. Tallon, to be ensign by purchase, do; lieutenant Cochran, to be adjutant and lieutenant, vice Smith, quarter master, 25th October; lieutenant Smith, to be quarter master, vice Thrower, half-pay, do.

43d Foot,—A. Capel, to be ensign by purchase, vice Hay, coldstream guards, 8th November.

47th Foot,—Lieutenant Dundas, to be captain, vice Featherston, dead, 16th November 1820; ensign Deverell, to be lieutenant, do; gent. cadet D. Williams from royal military college, to be ensign, vice. Brown, resigned 3d October 1821; gent. cadet E M. Frome, from royal military college, to be ensign, vice Deverell, 4th do.

50th Foot—Captain Wodehouse, to be major by purchase, vice Campbell, retired, 18th do; lieutenant *Lord* G, Bentick, from 9th dragoons, to be exaptain by purchase, 24th do.

51st Foot,—ensign Mathews, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Simpson, retired, 4th do; E. Williamson, to be ensign by purchase do; lieutenant Tyndale to be adjutant vice Powell, resigned adjutantcy only do.

52d Foot—J. Young, to be ensign by purchase vice Bloss, promoted, 11th do.

53d Foot,—ensign Gray, to be lieutenant vice Davies, dead, 3d January.

55th Foot—major Skerrett, from 76th foot. to be lieutenant colonel by purchase vice Frederick, retired 24th October; lieutenant Hall, to be captain by purchase vice Daniell, retired, do; ensign Pounden, from 12th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, do.

59th Foot,—ensign Coventry, to be lieutenant, vice Carmichael, adjutant 12th May 1820; J. M'Gregor, to be ensign, do.

63d Foot,—lieutenant Campbell, to be captain by purchase, vice major Boxall, retired, 24th October 1821; ensign Stewart, to be lieutenant, by purchase, do. do.; P. H Mitchell, ensign by purchase, do.

67th Foot,—Lieutenant Schoof, from 24th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Rowan, promoted, 1st September 1820; Ensign Paton, from 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Marriot, dead 9th December 1820.

71st Foot,—Lieutenant Law, to be captain by purchase, vice Armstrong, retired, 18th October 1821; Ensign Lightbody, to be Lieutenant by purchase, do; A. C. Gregory, to be Ensign by purchase, 24th do; Lieutenant Torriano, to be Adjutant vice Law, promoted, 18th do.

72th Foot,—Lieutenant Maclean, from 77th foot to be captain, by purchase vice Fletcher, retired do.

76th Foot,—captain Coles, to be Major by purchase vice Skerrett 55th foot, 24th do; Lieutenant Ellis, from 9th Dragoons, to be captain by purchase do.

79th Foot,—Lieutenant Burdett, from 10th Dragoons to be Captain by purchase, vice Major Mylne, retired, 4th do; Lieutenant D. Campbell, to be Adjutant vice Cowen, resigned, Adjutancy only, do.

84th Foot,—Ensign *Hon*, C. Boyle, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mansell retired, do; Gentleman cadet L S Demay, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, do; Lieutenant Vandeleur, from 14th Dragoons to be captain by purchase, vice Beamish, retired, 24th do.

85th Foot.—J Wetherall, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Molyneux, 39th foot, 8th November.

86th Foot—captain Creagh, to be major by purchase, vice Marston, retired, 24th October; lieutenant Bunny, to be captain by purchase, do; ensign Williams, to be lieutenant by purchase, do; John *Earl* of Portarlington, to be ensign by purchase, do.

87th Foot,—Assistant surgeon Brown, from half pay 24th dragoons, to be assistant surgeon, vice Robson, resigned 1st November 1820.

89th Foot,—Lieutenant O'Neil, from half pay 93d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ware, 14th foot, 18th October 1821; C. Arrow, to be Ensign, vice Norcott, dead, 16th October 1820; Lieutenant Naylor, to be Adjutant, vice Cannon, resigned Adjutantcy only, 1st do.

91st Foot,—Lieutenant Donn, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be capt. by purchase, vice Gun, retired, 24th October 1821; Lieutenant Buchan, to be Adjutant, vice Scott, resigned Adjutantcy only, do; Ensign Miller, from half pay, 7th West India Rangers to be Quarter Master, vice Manley, cancelled, 25th do; Surgeon Ayton, from half pay West India, Rangers, to be Surgeon vice Douglas, half-pay do.

Rifle Brigade—*Brevet* Lieutenant Colonel Fullarton, to be Major, by purchase, vice Lieutenant colo-

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nel Leach, retired, 24th do; Lieutenant Stephenson, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be captain by purchase, vice N. C. Travers, retired, do; Lieutenant Orange, to be captain by purchase, vice Fullarton, do; 2d Lieutenant Boileau, to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, do; G. Townley, to be 2d Lieutenant by purchase, 7th November; C. Daniell, to be 2d Lieutenant by purchase, vice Amherst, Grenadier Guards, 8th do.

2d West India Rangers,—Lieutenant Chichester, from 7th Dragoons to be captain by purchase, vice Eysing, retired, 27th September; Lieutenant Findlay to be captain by purchase, vice Parsonage, retired, 24th October.

2d Ceylon Regiment,—Lieutenant Slade, from 12th Dragoons, to be captain by purchase, vice Hamilton, 16th foot, do.

Ordnance Department.

Royal Artillery,—1st lieutenant Milnes, from half-pay to be 1st Lieutenant, vice J. Palmer, half pay, 6th November 1821.

Staff,—Major F. Russell, from 12th dragoons, Insp. Fd. Off. of Mil. in Nov. Sco. with rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army, vice Raith, dead, 4th October 1821; Staff surgeon W. Hill, dep. insp. of Hosp. by Brevet, 19th July.

Exchanges.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir. W. Williams, K. C. B. from 13th foot, with lieutenant colonel M'Creagh, half-pay portuguese service; lieutenant colonel Nevins, from 92d foot, with lieutenant colonel Williamson, half pay 4th foot.

Major Barrington, from 91st foot, with brevet lieutenant colonel Rochford half pay, 100th foot.

Brevet Major-Tomkinson, from 16th dragoons, receiving difference between full-pay cavalry and full-pay infantry, with captain Macan, half-pay, 24th Dragoons.

Captain White from 55th foot, with brevet major Prager, Sub-Insp. Mil. Ion. Ist; captain Bray, from 67th foot, receiveng difference, with brevet major Bunce, halfpay, 24th dragoons; captain Alpe, from 4th dragoons do, with captain Brett, half-pay 18th dragoons? captain Kersteman, from 6th dragoons, with captain Wichcote, 43d foot; captain Kerr, from 9th dragoons receiving difference, with captain Somerset, half-pay, 7th dragoon guards; captain Elliot, rom 11th dragoons with captain Creighton, 17th foot eaptain Scholtz, from 4th foot, with captain Spinks, 12th foot; capsain Campbell, from 12th foot, receiving difference, with captain Henderson, half-pay, 6th garrison battalion; captain Emery, from 53d foot, do with captain Young, half-pay.

Lieutenant Newton from forth 4th dragoons, with lieutenant Anderson, 87th foot; lieutenant Slocock, from 4th dragoon guards, receiving difference, with lieutenant Beamish, half-pay; lieutenant Slaney, from 8th dragoons, with lieutenant Murphy, half-pay 25th dragoons; lieutenant Allingham, from 11th dragoons, receiving difference, with lieutenant White, half-pay, 24th dragoons; lieutenant Bailie, from 16th dragoons, do, with lieutenant Sperling, half-pay 15th foot; lieutenant Proctor, from 2d foot, with lieutenant M'Garthy 38th foot; lieutenant Arms rong 15th foot, receiving difference, with lieutenant Temple, half-pay 23d foot; lieutenant Ford from 79th foot, do, with Lieutenant Brown, half-pay, 3d West India Regiment

Ensign Adams, from 34th foot with Ensign Belford, 10th foot; ensign Jenour, from 69th foot, with ensign *M, of* Carmarthan half-pay, West India Rangers.

Surgeon Edon, from 35th foot, with surgeon Munro half pay, 8th West India Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Bartlett, from 88th foot, with assistant surgeon M'Iver, half-pay, 9th veteran battalion.

Resignations and Retirements.

Lieutenant Colonels, Clarke, 2d dragoons; Bridger, 12th dragoons; Wilkinson, 13th foot; Vandeleur, 16th foot; Campbell 59th foot, Frederick 55th foot; Leach rifle brigade.

Majors—Moultrie, 19th dragoons; Talion, 41st foot; Boxall, 63d foot; Mylne, 79th foot; Marston, 86th foot,

Captains,—Evans, 3d dragoon guards; Stracey, ditto; Hoskins, 1st dragoons; Hammersley, 19th dragoons; Powell, grenadier guards; Gronow, ditto; Talbot, cold-stream guards; Colclough, 34 foot, Sutherland, ditto; Welsh, 5th foot; English, 7th foot; Thain 10th foot; M'Donald, 19th foot; Kidd, 28th foot; Ryan 31st foot; Dundas, 39th foot; Daniell, 55th foot; Armstrong, 71th foot; Fletcher, 72d foot; Beamish, 84th foot; Gun, 91st foot; N. C. Travers, rifle brigade; Parsonage, 2d W. I. R.

Lieutenants,—Pennington, 15th dragoons; Newenham, 14th foot; Penrose, 29th foot; Simpson, 51st foot Mansell 84th foot.

Cornet,—Lloyd, 1st dragoon guards,
Ensign,—Brown, 74th foot,
Assistant Surgeon,—Robson, 87th foot,

Appointments Cancelled.

Lieutenant Colonel,—Plenderleath, 1st foot,
Lieutenant,—Leslie, 18th dragoons,
2d Lieutenant,—Moorhead, 2d ceylon regiment,
Cornet,—Swinhoe, 22d dragoons,
Ensign,—Hopper, 24th foot,
Adjutant,—Lieutenant Rochfort, rifle brigade,
Quarter-Master,—Manley, 91st foot,
Hospital Assistant,—Christie, from half pay.

Memorandum,—Mr, Charles M'Bean, who resigned his Commission as Captain in the 2d West India Regiment in 1811, when in a state of mental derangement has been reinstated in his rank, with a view to his being placed upon half-pay from 25th June, 1821,

Deaths.

Lieutenant General.—W. Popham, East India Company's Army, London, 20th February 1821.

Major General.—*Baron* Honstedt, late german legion, 31st October 1821.

Colonels.—Dunlop, Renfrew militia 13th November 1821: Tetley, East India Company's Army, India, November 1820; Grifiths, do India June; C. Mackenzie, do do 8th May 1821.

Lieutenant Colonels.—P. Douglas, East India Company's Army, England, 16th March 1821; Gifford, do India, 13th April 1821; Saxon, do England, 22d April 1821; Dalrymple, do Madras, 12th May 1821; Nooth, 21st foot, Demarara, 23d August 1821? De Fragstain, half-pay, Brunswick Infantry, 27th September 1821.

Majors.—Don. Mackay, East India Company's Army, India, 27th May 1820; C. Sealy, do India, 29th June 1820; Scott, do do 11th August 1820; Powell do England, 21st do 1820; Boud, do India, 10th September 1820; Greene, do do 30th September 1820; Mathews, do do 5th October 1820; M'Dowall, do do 7th November 1820; Mason, do do 2d December 1820; Hare; do do 4th May 1821; H. W. Sealy, do do 13th May 1821? Pasley, do England, 20th June 1821, Patison, of late 8th Royal Veteran Battalion previously of 29th foot E. *Baron* Grueber, half-pay 1st light dragoons german legion; F. *Baron* Marechalk, half-pay 4th line german legion; Rossi, half pay Corsican Rang.

Captains.—*Hon*, S. Douglas, 6th dragoons, Moorhouse, 65th Colobah, Bombay, 4th May 1821; Anderson, 1st West India Regt. St. Lucie 19th August 1821; Smith, retired, 3d veteran battalion, Guernsay, 5th September 1821; Sinclair, half pay 30th foot; G. Anderson, half-pay 2d Garrison Battalion; Lime Grove, Lancashire, 31st July 1821; M'Dermott, half-pay 1st provincial battalion of militia, 19th August 1821; Savignac, half-pay Dilon's regiment; De St. Laurent half-pay corsican rangers; Testaferrata half-pay malta regiment.

Lieutenants.—Wetherhall, 2d battalion 1st foot Tanjore, Madras, 22d June 1821 Rowlands, 21st. foot, at Dominique; Crabb, 40th foot, Ireland, November 1821; Phyntz, 2d Ceylon Regiment; G. Robinson, Sappers and Miners, Carlisle, 23d October 1820; Lemprier half-pay Royal Engineers, Alicant, 26th December 1820; Stinton, half-pay 4th foot, London, November 1821; Stuart, half-pay 89th foot, Aberdeen, 22d September 1821; Sadler, half-pay 1st Prov Bn of Mil. 19th October 1821; Lichtenberger, half-pay 4th Line German Legion, Wisbaden, 5th October 1821; Von Thieschwitz, half pay Brunswick Infantry; Don. M'Intosh, (Quarter Master of Dumfries Militia) at Dumfries 20th April 1821.

Cornet.—Pead, half pay 22d Dragoons.

Ensigns.—Leckey, 73d foot, Galle, Trincomalee, Ceylon, 1st May 1821; Irvine, half pay 34th foot, Irvine's Town, Ireland, 20th September 1821; Nason, half pay 56th foot; Pierse, half pay 1st Irish Brig, Ireland, 22d May 1821,

Pymaster.—Kerr, 1st Dragoons, Radipole 17th November 1821.

Quarter-Master.—Sweeny, half pay 17th Dragoons, Maryborough, Ireland, 19th September 1821,

Medical Department,—Inspector *Dr.* W. Hussey, Cape of Good Hope, 15th September 1821; Staff Surgeon Gilder, Africa 15th August 1821; Surgeon Haskins, 2d West India Regiment, Africa, 31st August 1821; Assistant Surgeon Gray, 89th foot, on march to Poonamalee, Madras, 7th May 1821; Assistant Surgeon Thalacker, half pay 21st Dragoons, German Legion; Hospital Assistant R. S. Gillespie, in the River Gambia, 4th August 1821.

Commissariate Department.—Deputy Assistant Commissary General Stokes, at Dominique.

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